

SUPPORT URGED FOR THE NEW RUSSIAN REGIME

Army Representatives Spurn Idea of Peace Without Consent of Allies—Workmen Reminded of Duty to the State

PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)—The meeting arranged by the party of the country and national army representatives to submit to the Committee of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates and to the Provisional Government resolutions in favor, on the one hand, of continuing the war until the new liberties of Russia are guaranteed and, on the other hand, of continuing the war to a complete victory, restoring the ancient frontiers of the State.

The army considers that a peace without the consent of the Allies would be a shameful peace, threatening Russian liberty, branding Russia as a traitor and separating her from free England, republican France, Belgium, Serbia, Montenegro and Rumania, which had suffered devastation for their friends, and would make the Russians perjurers in view of their solemn oath to restore free Poland, including the German and Russian sections of Poland. To achieve these objects the resolution submitted various demands to the Committee of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates.

First, a demand was made upon the committee to use all its authority in support of the Provisional Government so long as it safeguarded the interests of the people and could maintain order.

Second, the resolution called upon them in effect to act exclusively through the Provisional Government, as the Government to which the country and army had taken the oath of fidelity.

Third, a demand was made for a termination of all dissensions among the workmen and administration and technical staffs of factories and workshops, since disorganization of industry threatened the army with innumerable calamities.

Fourth, a demand was made upon the committee to submit its economic demands to a committee of experts for examination, without ceasing indispensable work and, finally, it was asked to increase the productivity of works of defense and to postpone initiation of the eight hours' day, in view of the fact that the army was always working in the trenches.

The resolution also made certain requests to all soldiers and officers in the direction of concentration of work preparatory to battles. As to discipline the resolution pointed out that freed from gross submission the soldiers should establish a more vigorous discipline on the basis of the new order of democracy in the army and never to forget that only an army sustained by discipline was a danger to the enemy and not a mere crowd of armed men. For soldiers of all categories it was a sacred duty to observe the oath taken to the Provisional Government and to show complete confidence in their leaders.

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

A heavy snow storm, an unusual thing for this time of the year in Northern France, has for the moment held up the British advance. It is difficult to direct gun fire and impossible for aeroplanes to scout effectively in such conditions, and without this it is scarcely safe for infantry to advance. Sir Douglas Haig has utilized the time in securing his position on the ridge at Vimy and on the heights at Monchy le Preux. From the ridge and from the top of the heights the surrounding country is commanded, and therefore the possession of them is essential to the holding of this country.

For this reason the German staff has poured out attack upon attack in a constant endeavor to recapture the lost terrain, but instead of this being successful Sir Douglas has slowly pushed forward down the slopes and along the flat ground both to the north and south of the ridge. Monchy itself lies some six or seven miles to the south, and commands the country between la Scarpe and la Seneffe rivers, through which the great high road from Arras to Cambrai runs. Early this morning the breach in the enemy's front was farther widened by an advance from the northern end of the ridge, which enabled General Haig to get astride of la Souchez River near the town of the same name.

Key Position Taken
Monchy le Preux Falls Into Hands of British Forces

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The battle of Arras has quieted somewhat, but yesterday morning an important success was achieved in the Arras neighborhood itself by the capture of the town of the same name.

AUTHORITATIVE VIEW ON THE SPANISH CRISIS

Senor Prieto May Take Over Premiership—Public Opinion Said to Favor Neutrality

MADRID, Spain (Thursday)—Although the Cabinet difficulties continue serious it is not believed the Government is in real danger. The opinion held in the best-informed circles is that the utmost that may occur is that Senor Garcia Prieto may take over the premiership. He has a strong following and a reputation for tactfulness.

Difficulties, it is believed, exist between Senor Alba, the Finance Minister, and Senor Gasset, Public Works Minister. The opinion of a high political authority is it should not be assumed that the crisis is upon the question of Spain's continued neutrality, although the entry of the United States into the war may increase the difficulties of her situation commercially and in regard to supplies of necessities.

Spain, this authority states, must inevitably persist with her neutrality, because public opinion in the country is hard against any further participation in wars of any kind, of which she has had more than enough in recent years, and all unprofitable. The same authority believes Spain's absence from the conflict will not prejudice her prospects after the war, since the Allies understand her position and sympathies.

Despite such statements, however, it is clear important movements are in progress, and long interviews of French and other ambassadors with the Premier have been commented upon.

CLUB WOMEN ARE UNITED FOR CONSERVATION

One Thousand, in New Orleans Meeting, Promote Ways and Means for Producing and Saving—Loyalty Pledged

NEW ORLEANS, La.—One thousand club women here devoted practically all of Wednesday to discussion of plans for conserving the present food supply of the country and increasing the planting of gardens and other methods of adding to production all over the country. Mrs. John D. Sherman, chairman of the conservation department, took charge of the meeting, which was impromptu, and not included in the general program of meetings.

The teaching of conservation and the increase of food production by practical methods in all the schools of the United States was urged by Miss Mary E. Parker, chairman of the educational department. She proposed that the club women of every port make it their business to teach immigrant women how to raise at least part of the food for their own families. This, she said, would assist materially in the Americanization of aliens newly come to the United States.

Special attention also was paid to rural schools, which now have more than 12,000,000 pupils, and the club women were urged to cooperate with the teachers in these schools in preparing the pupils to become self-supporting immediately on leaving the schools.

That education is the only remedy for war, was advocated by several speakers. Prohibition of the sale of all bird feathers also was urged, and the extermination of all cats was demanded to protect feathered life.

Plans for pleasure trips about the (Continued on page nine, column five)

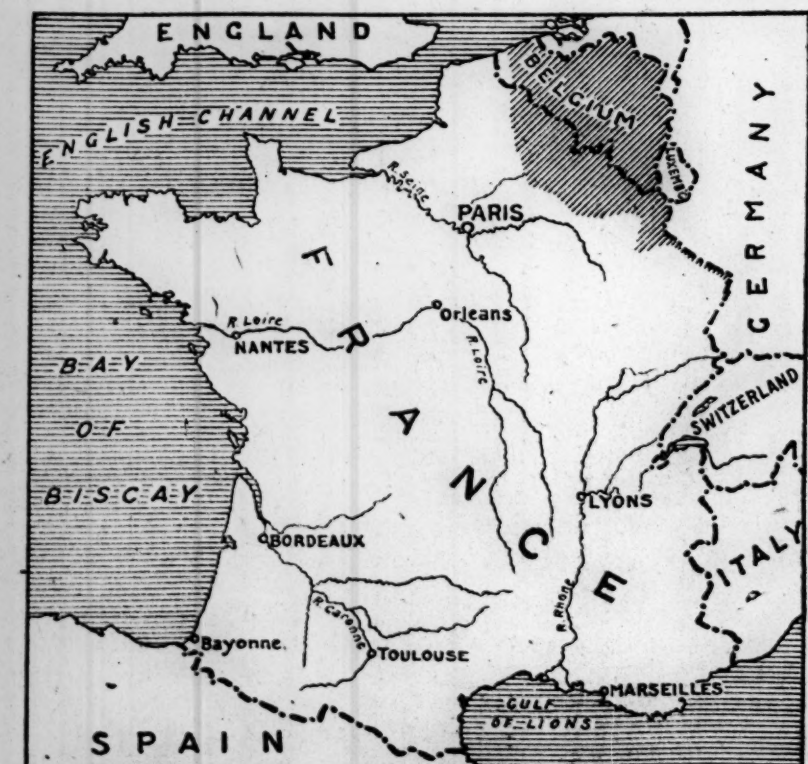
as the chairman indicated, one of the greatest importance in that it celebrated the decision of the United States of America to stand shoulder to shoulder with Great Britain in the present world war, which was summed up by both speakers as one of auto-cracy against democracy.

Those present included also the Italian, French and Russian ambassadors and representatives of other countries; also the Prime Minister of Canada and General Smuts; the Cuban Minister and many British statesmen and politicians.

The reception accorded to Mr. Page and Mr. Lloyd George was more than enthusiastic. It was obvious that the significance of the occasion was fully appreciated by all present. The keynotes of the speeches of the American Ambassador and the British Premier were freedom and democracy.

The American Ambassador pointed out also how America had already commenced to give her support to Great Britain and her allies' cause and he emphasized the fact that America had not joined the Entente Powers with any object of gaining further territory or for any purpose at all but establishing the freedom and liberty of those nations oppressed.

After emphasizing the fact that the entry of the United States into the war finally clinched the question of victory for the Allies, Mr. Lloyd George referred with, if possible, greater emphasis to the most important effect which would be given by the presence of the United States' representatives at the peace conference which, he ventured to say, might



Shaded portion of map represents French and Belgian territory at present occupied by the Germans. Shown in relation to the rest of France it serves to indicate in true proportion the invaded area which is apt to be exaggerated by detailed maps of the fighting front.

BRITAIN MARKS UNITED STATES' ENTRY INTO WAR

Important Gathering in London Celebrates American Decision—British Premier Discusses Democracy and Peace

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The British Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, was a guest at the American Luncheon Club today. Walter Hines Page, the American ambassador presided. It was evident to The Christian Science Monitor representative, who was present, that the occasion was



George Bakhmeteff
Present Russian Ambassador to the United States

John R. McLean, multi-millionaire of Cincinnati and Washington. M. Bakhmeteff spends much of his time at Newport, R. I., and it is seriously doubted whether he will return to Russia under existing conditions.

Knowledge of Recall Denied
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Both the State Department and Russian Embassy deny knowledge of the reported recall of Ambassador Bakhmeteff. The first secretary of the Russian Embassy said that no official information whatever had been received indicating that there was any change contemplated in the Russian diplomatic corps here.

In the office of Assistant Secretary of State Phillips, it was stated that no such information had been received.

BRITISH GAINS COINCIDE WITH PREVIOUS PLANS

General Maurice Answers German Contention Regarding the Retreat in the West

LONDON, England (Thursday)—In an interview today, General Maurice discussed the German contention that von Hindenburg by his retreat on the Arras front had dislocated all British plans and had enabled himself to fight at his own time and place retaining the initiative and, in a word, that the retreat, correctly viewed, was an important German success.

General Maurice's conclusive reply to these assertions was to reveal the fact that when in February last he was in France, he happened to have a conversation with General Allenby, now commanding the British third army, and main concern in recent events.

General Allenby showed him a plan on which he indicated the objectives he hoped to achieve in the first 36 hours of the then coming British offensive.

Every single one of these objectives, General Maurice remarked, had been achieved exactly at the time stated. General Allenby then intended to begin his offensive on April 8. It began on April 9, being delayed 24 hours owing to unfavorable weather conditions.

Replying to a question by The Christian Science Monitor representative as to the ease with which Vimy Ridge had fallen, General Maurice replied that Vimy ridge fell easily because the Germans were surprised. Explaining this point more fully, he said that surprise, in the complete sense of the term, was not possible under present conditions.

When the preliminary bombardment (Continued on page seven, column three)

M. NABOKEFF MAY BE NAMED AS AMBASSADOR

Russian Liberal Reported to Succeed George Bakhmeteff as Representative to United States

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That George Bakhmeteff, Ambassador from Russia to the United States, has been recalled by the new Russian Government, is reported in despatches received here by the Russian newspaper Ruskoye Slovo. It was stated Russia would send M. Nabokeff, a widely known liberal, to succeed M. Bakhmeteff. M. Nabokeff was a member of the first Russian Duma and later editor of the newspaper Retch.

M. Bakhmeteff was strongly allied with the most conservative group of the old autocratic Government. His wife is an American, sister of the late

UNITED STATES FLAG CHEERED BY JAPANESE

War Declaration Against Germany Deemed an Automatic Establishment of a Japanese-American Alliance

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The Japanese-American News, published here, has received the following cable message regarding the Japanese attitude toward the United States' entrance into the war.

"America's declaration of war to chastise German arrogance has been deemed by the Japanese people as an automatic establishment of a Japanese-American alliance. Americans are welcomed wherever they go and are greeted with cheers. The American flag is displayed everywhere. The war message of President Wilson and the war debates in Congress were minutely reported and printed in all the leading papers of the Empire and were read with great enthusiasm.

Especially the passage of President Wilson's message challenging German bureaucracy, not the German people, for the defense of the rights of humanity and civilization and for the peace of the world was welcomed with great enthusiasm."

A cable message to the New World, a Japanese newspaper, said: "When extras announced America's participation in the war a flood of Japanese officials and leaders went to the American Embassy to express congratulations, while the populace surrounded the Embassy and cheered the American flag. Charge Post Wheeler, head of the American Embassy, had a long conference with Foreign Minister Viscount Motono."

John R. Noggle of the firm of Lanman & Kemp, New York chemical manufacturers, said recently that 2000 Chinese soldiers en route to France arrived at Vancouver a few days ago on the steamer Empress of Russia, on which he was a passenger. While he says the Chinese were all in blue field uniforms with khaki overcoats and officered by Chinese and 10 British officers, it was reported they were not to be used in the line but for agricultural and other work.

GERMAN INTEREST IN NEW FOOD RULES

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—According to the Vorwaerts, public interest is centered on the new German food regulations to be introduced on April 15, despite the importance of other events and the approaching diminution of the bread ration which is causing great preoccupation. It observes, however, that if this diminution were not affected there would be no bread left in the weeks preceding the new harvest, and urges the people to keep calm and await what April 15 will bring.

BILL TO AUTHORIZE ROOSEVELT ARMY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representative Emerson of Ohio has prepared a resolution which he will introduce in Congress tomorrow asking the President to authorize Theodore Roosevelt, former President, to organize a volunteer army of 100,000 men for the war against Germany. When he made the announcement today that the resolution would be introduced, the representative gave the following reasons:

"A volunteer army is always better than a drafted one. Many young men have confidence in the leadership of Mr. Roosevelt. An army can be no stronger than its commander. Men will fight better if they have confidence in their leader."

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AUSTRIA URGES POPE TO MOVE FOR PEACE

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—Austria is pressing the Pope to move for peace among the European belligerents, according to an authentic report in Vatican circles today.

The Corriere della Sera, in mentioning the move today declared that the Pope is refusing to proceed now for diplomatic reasons.

TWELVE PRIVATE RADIO STATIONS TO REMAIN OPEN

Warning to All Other Operators in New England That the Orders to Dismantle Will Be Enforced Is Sent Out Today

Twelve private radio stations in New England will be allowed to remain open under strict Navy supervision, according to orders received at the Charlestown Navy Yard by Capt. William R. Rush, commandant. These stations will be equipped with codes and will be used to relieve the regular Army stations of some of the rush of work, and in addition will have orders to keep on the watch for any unauthorized stations that may attempt to send messages.

Warning to all operators of other private radio stations in New England was sent out from the Navy Yard today that the recent order to dismantle these stations will be enforced strictly. Heavy penalties and seizure may follow continued operation of these unauthorized plants. The 12 stations allowed to remain in operation are for the most part the largest ones in New England. The Wellfleet plant was formally taken over by the Navy department this morning. A chief electrician from the Navy was placed in charge and the operators at the station were mustered into the United States Naval Reserves.

The other stations are Crafts Hill high-tension laboratory, Cambridge, in charge of Professor Pierce, who is affiliated with Harvard; the Tufts College wireless in Medford; Edward I. Norton's plant at Rockland, Me.; Arthur H. Lawford's wireless at Bar Harbor, Me.; the Harvard Wireless Club's station at Cambridge, stations at Bath and Eastport, Me., and these concerns which desire to secure the time from the naval observatory at Washington at noon daily: Warren Clock Company, Ashland; Waltham Watch Company, Waltham; Cutting & Washington Radio Company, Boston; also the Filene wireless.

Arrangements are being made today to fit the part of Commonwealth Pier now being used as a naval receiving station to house a total of 1500 men and 64 officers. Three states, Maine, Rhode Island and Connecticut, are (Continued on page six, column one)

RUSSIAN REPUBLIC IS SWEDISH REPORT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The State Department has a cablegram from Minister Morris at Stockholm, Sweden, saying that the Swedish press states that a Congress of the Russian Cadet Party has unanimously declared that Russia will be a democratic parliamentary republic with an elective president and cabinet responsible to parliament.

NEW HAMPSHIRE PASSES B. & M. BILL

CONCORD, N. H.—The rehabilitation act of the Boston & Maine Railroad passed the House of Representatives today without a roll call. The measure now goes to the Senate for consideration.

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ALLIED LEADERS TO UNITE IN WAR CONFERENCE

Administration at Washington Preparing to Receive Representatives of Prominence From Great Britain and France

WASHINGTON, D. C.—That the proposals put forward in the President's address to Congress on April 2 for close cooperation with the nations at war with Germany are to be given heed, is indicated clearly in the developments Wednesday in the war situation. Reports from London that Arthur J. Balfour, Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the United Kingdom, and other British officials, together with a commission from France, are coming to Washington, are confirmed here.

The announcement is taken to mean the most momentous conference of the war, and in potentiality it will involve the consideration of steps, the most important in the history of nations, for it will involve a program of measures and procedure that will be generally accepted as shaping the future of the family of nations. It will be the initial act in the development of the federation of the world and the concert of nations the President so often has presented in his public utterances, a purpose which lies behind all the vast preparations now in progress for the participation of the United States in the war.

The date of the arrival of the representatives of the Allies is not announced, and even if it were, the day or even the approximate date, could not be published. But Administration officials have no hesitancy in saying that the conference is to take place, for it is the logical sequence of the President's address.

In addition to the Foreign Secretary of the United Kingdom, the Governor of the Bank of England, the Rt. Hon. Lord Curzon, will be included in the party from London. Others mentioned are Rear Admiral Sir Dudley De Chair and Brig-Gen. George Bridges.

Unofficial information is that the French commission will be composed of Rene Viviani, formerly Premier, now vice-president of the Council of Ministers, and Minister of Justice; Marshal Joffre, formerly Commander-in-Chief of the Allied armies, the defender of France; General Foch, formerly commander of the northern armies of France, and considered one of the greatest strategists of the Entente armies; an Admiral of the General Staff of the French Navy; Octave Homberg, who served on the Anglo-French loan commission to the United States as the chief aid of Mr. Ribot, then Minister of Finance, and Franklin Bouillon, president of the Inter-Parliamentary Union and a member of the Chamber of Deputies.

At the State Department this morning it was announced that Rene Viviani will be at the head of the French commission.

On the part both of the Allies and this Government it is felt that a better understanding may be reached and quicker results attained by personal conferences, than by negotiations carried on in the ordinary diplomatic channels. Mr. Balfour has always been a close friend of the United States, and his selection for the duty he is to assume on behalf of the United Kingdom is considered here a most happy one. He was First Lord of the Admiralty in the preceding Cabinet. His last public manifesto on the subject of the relations with Germany, addressed to this Government in January, while the peace proposals are still fresh in memory. On that occasion he gave expression to sentiments also entertained by his predecessor, Sir Edward Grey, favoring a concert of nations that would assure lasting peace after the present war is concluded. It is regarded as certain that this subject, which is close to the heart of both men, will be discussed by the British Foreign Secretary and the President, when they meet in the United States capital.

As to the general character of the conferences that are to follow the arrival of the commissioners of the Allies, abundant light is furnished by the President's address to the joint session. His references to cooperation with the nations at war with Germany were contained in the following words:

"It will involve the utmost practicable cooperation in counsel and action with the governments now at war with Germany, and, as incident to that, the extension to those governments of the most liberal financial credits, in order that our resources may so far as possible be added to theirs."

"In carrying out the measures by which these things are to be accomplished we should keep constantly in mind the wisdom of interfering as little as possible in our own preparation and in the equipment of our own military forces with the duty, for it will be a very practical duty, of supplying the nations already at war with Germany with the materials which they can obtain only from us or by our assistance. They are in the field, and we should help them in every way to be effective there."

The plan is under consideration of (Continued on page seven, column five)

CHICAGO PUBLIC MAY GET PART OF GAS DIVIDENDS

Profit-Sharing Arrangement Proposed Has Approval of the Gas Company and City Council Light Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—In forthcoming regulation of the gas company, the city of Chicago appears likely to introduce a direct profit-sharing arrangement between the company and the consumers which has some elements of novelty in the municipal handling of public utilities. The proposal is that all net earnings in excess of \$4,000,000 per year but less than \$4,500,000 be divided between the company and the gas consumers in the ratio of 75 per cent to the gas company and 25 per cent to the consumer, all net earnings in excess of \$4,500,000 to be divided equally.

Some progress has been made toward the adoption of this profit-sharing plan, though it, like the rest of the settlement of the important gas controversy, remains one of the big problems for the next city council. The plan has the tentative approval of the gas company and of the city council committee on gas, oil and electric light. The committee's special counsel has been authorized to draw up an ordinance containing the profit-sharing feature for presentation to the new council which will meet in the course of several weeks. Speaking of the proposal to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, this special counsel, Donald R. Richberg, said:

"The profit-sharing scheme is unique. There is a profit-sharing scheme in Massachusetts, but there have never been any profits to divide, and there is also a scheme in London, which is more satisfactory. The Chicago scheme is quite new. It provides for an automatic check on increased profit. If the operation of the gas company under the new conditions of manufacture contemplated should prove unexpectedly profitable, a good share of these large profits would come back to the consumer. The net profits of the gas company for the five years up to 1916 have averaged \$5,100,000. Last year they ran down to \$4,464,000, due to the high cost of materials. At the present minute the scheme is not very valuable, but in the future as a check on excess profits it may prove very much so."

The consumer's share would come back in the shape of a refund on his bill. City control of the gas company, which the gas company has refused to recognize to date, is another point on which agreement was reached in the preliminary negotiations, to be covered in the new ordinance.

The contemplated new gas rate will average the home consumer a little over 70c per thousand cubic feet, as against a present rate of 80c. Owing to the poorer quality of the new kind of gas to be made, the company is to build a \$15,000,000 coke oven plant—the cost will be about the same. The company wants to drop its present method of making gas because oil, a large item, has become so expensive. The ordinance now under consideration is intended simply as a temporary measure, to be replaced if necessary with a new scale of rates after the coke oven plant has been put in operation and the cost and profits of gas determined.

The possibility seems fair that consumers of gas are also to get a substantial refund from alleged overcharges for the past five or six years. The city claims the total of the overcharges comes to \$10,000,000. The company made an offer in the early course of the negotiations to settle for one third of this amount, contingent on the settlement of future rates.

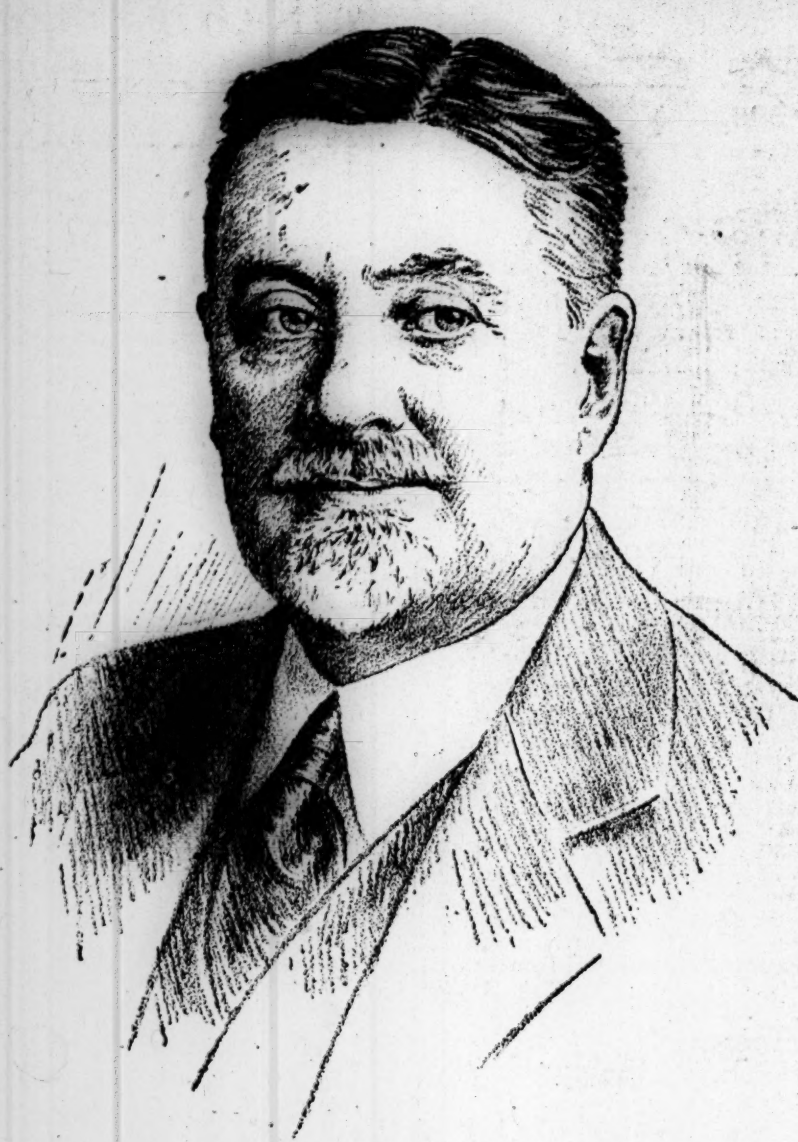
STREET RAILWAY TO SUE CITY FOR MILLION DOLLARS

Winnipeg, Manitoba, Given Notice of Action to Be Begun on Account of Bus Competition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WINNIPEG, Man.—The Winnipeg street railway will sue the city of Winnipeg for \$1,000,000, according to papers served for losses sustained through the operation of busses upon the streets of Winnipeg. The papers served consist of notice that the company intends to enter suit for the above amount which it claims to have lost in revenue owing to bus competition tolerated and fostered, it declared, by the city.

This is the first step in the fight of the company to maintain the exclusive right to carry passengers through the streets of Winnipeg according to its charter and contracts with the city. The company estimates that jitneys take in \$1000 a day which should go to the company as carfare.

It bases its exclusive rights on a clause in the charter which reads: "The city will not, during the currency of this agreement, grant any permit or franchise to any person or persons for the operation of a street car service in the city, and no other street railway company shall be granted hereafter by the council, permission to use electricity or any other kind of motive power or anything excepting horse drawn vehicles."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Ware

Charles R. Crane

ACHIEVEMENTS OF GIRLS' COLLEGE IN CONSTANTINOPLE

Dr. Mary Mills Patrick, the President, and Charles R. Crane, Tell of the Work

Achievements, as well as the needs, of the American College for Girls and Women at Constantinople were graphically brought to the attention of Bostonians recently by Dr. Mary Mills Patrick, president of the institution, who visited the Massachusetts capital in connection with a campaign for an endowment fund of \$5,000,000 for the college in Turkey.

During her visit in March President Patrick addressed several organizations and spoke at several special meetings held under the auspices of the Massachusetts Constantinople College Association, an organization of persons interested in the college. She arrived in Boston on Feb. 27, and remained until March 17, the guest of Miss Caroline Borden, in her home on Commonwealth Avenue, where each hour of every day was commissioned for active service, in dinners, luncheons, and in individual interviews.

Special representatives at work for the fund campaign were entertained by Miss Borden at a luncheon, on Thursday, March 15. The guests present were President and Mrs. Lowell of Harvard University, Prof. Archibald C. Coolidge, librarian of Harvard University, Lewis Kennedy Morse and Mrs. Morse, Mrs. J. Malcolm Forbes, Mrs. Fanny Fern Andrews, and Mr. and Mrs. David P. Kimball. Guests engaged in service elsewhere, but present in concord were Bishop and Mrs. Lawrence, Dean Rousmaniere of St. Paul's Cathedral, Prof. George Herbert Palmer of Harvard, Dr. and Mrs. George A. Gordon, W. Cameron Forbes, former Governor of the Philippines, and James P. Munroe.

Mrs. John Edwin Toulmin entertained President Patrick with a dinner at the Somerset, followed by a piano recital by Prof. Charles P. Anthony. Other dinners and luncheons, a literary evening at the Round Table and a discussion on international education at the Unitarian Club, in all of which President Patrick participated, followed.

A preeminent center of the work was the reception in behalf of the Massachusetts Constantinople College Association, given by Sumner B. Pearmain, the treasurer of the association, and Mrs. Pearmain, in their home on Beacon Street on March 12, attended by about 75 leading citizens of Boston. Miss Rose Standish Nichols, the president of the association, introduced President Patrick, who described the status and purpose of the college and its achievements, in holding in unity students of 10 nationalities and commanding influence among the belligerents. She said: "Constantinople's woman's college is having one of the most interesting years of its history. The enrollment numbers some 425. This includes 40 Bulgarians and between 50 and 100 Turks, Greeks and Armenians with about 25 Hebrews."

"The present is the opportunity for women in the Near East. All professions are gradually opening to them. Indeed, it is an age for women everywhere, as the war is carrying off many men. In the telephone office in Constantinople, in the public bureau, at the postoffice, on the examining board of schools, and elsewhere, women are taking their place equally with men in doing the work of the country. Already one Constantinople College graduate has been employed by the Government to organize schools for girls throughout Syria. This graduate is also a Government inspector of 13 schools in Constantinople. In addition she has a position on the staff of the Tanine, a daily Turkish paper of Constantinople. Finally, she is publishing her sixth novel!"

"Another graduate, who has been

supported in the college by the Turkish Government, and who has specialized in biology, was immediately placed on an examining board with four men to examine in biology in the Lycées for girls in the city. Another graduate of the college was sent by the Government to Syria to organize a special school at Beirut. A Hebrew girl, now in the senior class of the college, who, having taken the subject three years, has specialized in biology and who is a strong Zionist, will probably go to Palestine to work there on behalf of the plant life.

"Thus, wherever they are found, these graduates are taking positions of responsibility. On the staff of the college 14 of them are employed—two English, one Hungarian, two Bulgarians, five Armenians, and the others are Turkish and Greek."

"A logical continuation of the relief funds to the suffering nations would be to set this college on its feet, so that the women of the Near East should be trained as teachers. The present is the time to improve academic standards, to establish industrial work for women, and other things in Constantinople College. For these purposes an attempt is being made to raise a fund of \$5,000,000."

"The relations of Constantinople College with the Ottoman Government have been very satisfactory. Shukri Bey, who is at the head of the Department of Public Instruction, is friendly with the college, and expresses satisfaction in the work that we are doing. The Government has shown its satisfaction by deed, and has supported from 12 to 14 students in the college for some time, who are under contract to teach afterwards in Turkish schools. Among those students last year was a daughter of the first Moslem graduate of the institution."

"Certainly, Constantinople is proving an increasingly striking example of woman's work for women, and in just the place where it is most sorely needed. The bravery and the beautiful steadfastness of the daughters of America in carrying this college in the holocaust of war, and the controlled anxiety of friends with the impassable ocean lying between, are beyond all praise."

President Patrick's address was followed by the testimony of Charles R. Crane, the president of the corporation, who had come from New York to express his interest and confidence in the college.

It was stated that membership in this association fixed by a by-law at its organization on Nov. 8, 1915, would enable every citizen of Boston to participate in America's uplift for the world. Those contributing \$5 or more each year toward the support of the college are to be members of the association. A social interchange with refreshments followed the discussion.

CHEAP MEALS IN MILAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MILAN, Italy.—The rising price in Italy of fuel and foodstuffs, and the industrial employment of many women formerly attending only to domestic services has created the need for public kitchens, in which food can be cooked and sold at moderate prices, to be carried to the home, and of cheap restaurants, in which no charge is made for service. For this purpose the syndicate of Milan has conferred with representatives of various philanthropic institutions and cooperative stores with a view to organizing a cooperative society which will open a people's kitchen and economic cooperative restaurant. The restaurant meals may be either eaten on the premises or taken home. The midday meal is to consist of a plate of meat or fish with macaroni or polenta, cheese and bread, while the evening meal is to be the same, with the addition of rice or vegetable soup. Tickets will be sold at the entrance and the ticket holder must then fetch his meal from the counter and take it to the eating room. A separate room is to be provided for those desiring table linen, for which an extra charge will be made. Special attention is to be paid to the cleanliness and simplicity of the premises.

FORMATION OF AUSTRALIA'S NEW NATIONAL PARTY

Gathering at Melbourne Addressed by W. M. Hughes on Objects of New Organization

By The Christian Science Monitor special Australian correspondent

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Mr. W. M. Hughes recently issued invitations with a view to forming a national organization in Australia for the purpose of carrying on the war with unalloyed energy. It was perhaps one of the most important meetings that has taken place in Australia since the beginning of the war. The chair was occupied by the Hon. J. P. Watson, first Labor Prime Minister, and in addition to some of the most prominent men in Australia, there were present Sir Alexander Peacock, Premier of Victoria, Mr. Crawford Vaughan, Premier of South Australia, Mr. F. Wilson, Premier of Western Australia, and Mr. Lee, Premier of Tasmania.

Mr. Hughes said that it was a conference rather than a public meeting, and in character it befitted the purpose, as those present had come from all parts of Victoria, and there were representatives from all the other states of the Commonwealth. Those who were in attendance had been invited to the gathering because, despite the differences of their political creeds, they were united in a burning desire to cooperate in the resolute prosecution of the war to a successful issue and the maintenance of the Empire's solidarity. "I have called the meeting, not as the head of the Government or of a political party, but as the leader for the time being of the people of Australia, whose need in this hour of national danger is an organization through which they may express themselves nationally and which will thus aid them to put forward their maximum effort."

Mr. Hughes then dwelt on the war situation. He also spoke of Germany's peace terms offer. He mentioned that Germany at bay was still formidable, and that her campaigns in Rumania and on all other fronts showed that she was not yet beaten. He reminded his audience that a national organization had been created in every country to win the war. England, France, Rumania, Russia and Italy all had national parties. The part of Australia in this great struggle was, and always had been, perfectly clear.

"Now," Mr. Hughes continued, "in order that the nation may express itself nationally, in order that it may be able to put forth its maximum effort, organization is necessary, and this applies in the political as well as the economic and other spheres of activity. When the war broke out we had two great organizations, Labor and Liberal. There is no need to go into the history or objectives of either of these parties. The war and the part that Australia should play in it was the issue. All others were subsidiary, and seemed almost of no importance."

"I say deliberately, that to deal with the great problems, national, economic, financial and political, which will confront us when the war ends, the need for a national organization, a national party, is essential. The need for a national organization through which the national will, desires and ideals can be expressed and satisfied, is indeed urgent. No such organization now exists. We are here tonight to form one. As I look back on the spirit of burning enthusiasm which animated the party to which I have been attached all my life, its devotion to ideals which, whether mistaken or not, were at least great, when I recall the unselfish zeal which was at once the cause of its success and the justification of its existence, and contrast it with the present petty and warped outlook, its narrow and hopeless attitude, its melancholy subjection to the dictates of men whose concept of life is narrow and mean, I feel sad and despondent. When the world is stirred to its center by great ideals and purged of gross by sacrifice, the British race will be seen to prove itself worthy of its destiny, and treading with firm and resolute steps along the dark and dreadful valley towards the light of a new day."

"The duty of Australia is to supply men and material to the uttermost of our power. The Empire meant to us and the world civilization, humanity, peace and progress. It is a league of free nations, bound together by ties of race, common ideals and common interests. It is the most powerful agency for promoting the progress of the civilized world and a guarantee of the world's peace and the safety of Australia depends upon the maintenance of the power of the Empire. The duty of Australia, as one of the family of free nations forming the British Empire, during the time of war is clearly to put forward every effort to secure victory. Nothing must stand in the way of performance of this duty."

"As for the duty of the citizen, that, too, is quite clear. To fight in defense of his country is the primary duty of every citizen of a free country. When the rude blast of war is heard, the discordant cries of party and faction must be stilled. In the face of a common danger citizens should stand shoulder to shoulder. War imposes conditions which cannot be effectively dealt with unless the community acts unitedly. War is a dreadful and awful thing, but there is about it, too, an aspect of greatness that tends to purge men of all that savors of the mean, petty, or base, and lift them up on the shining wings of self abnegation to a truer and nobler concept of life. Viewed in this light, patriotism seems to be the gateway to a better life—better because less selfish. The man who is prepared to make the su-

preme sacrifice for his country is both unselfish and patriotic."

"The new organization must be national and democratic. It should be national, since it must express the feelings and the desires of the nation, and enable the nation to put forward its maximum effort. It should also be national, since it must embrace men and women who, in normal times, belong to different parties, but who put their duty to their country and her welfare before their duty to their party and its party interests. It must be democratic, because Australia is a democracy, and can only express itself nationally through a democratic instrument. Australia is an integral part of the Empire. Her destiny is great, but if the Empire falls, Australia falls. No effort should be spared to develop national sentiments, and it is with that object in view that the present conference has been called."

The following resolution was proposed and carried: "That this meeting is of opinion that the time has arrived when party issues should be subordinated to the winning of the war, the preservation and development of Australian national life, and the maintenance of Empire solidarity; and, further, that the Commonwealth Parliament and Government should faithfully reflect the determination of the national will in these directions."

It was further moved and agreed: "That an interstate executive committee be appointed to prepare a platform for the new National Party, and carry the resolutions into effect." An executive committee was appointed consisting of the Premiers of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, and other influential people.

LAWS OF ONTARIO LEGISLATURE SHOW PROGRESS

Women's Franchise Measure and Halt to Street Car Overcrowding Among New Measures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—The session of the Ontario Legislature, which closed recently, was one of the most progressive in the history of the province. Among the most important measures sanctioned by the Government was the extension of the provincial and municipal franchise to women upon the same basis as to men and the preparation of plans to put every woman and every soldier on active service on the lists in order that they may cast their vote at the next general election.

Laws also were passed providing for the higher taxation of the nickel industry, raising the rate from three to five per cent of the net profits of the International Nickel Company, the increased rate to be collected on profits for 1915 and 1916; extension of the powers of the Ontario Liquor Board to prevent illicit selling of liquor by inspecting the books of all express companies operating in the province; to regulate all forms of soliciting, including newspaper advertising, and, to extend a moratorium on all agreements entered into before the passing of the Ontario Temperance Act, relating to hotel distillery or brewery properties.

Wider powers are given to the Hydro-Electric Commission, so that it may acquire by purchase or otherwise any system and giving it the right to issue its own bonds, guaranteed by the Province, to finance the Niagara or any other development; relief from overcrowding of the Toronto street cars by disallowing any appeal from the Ontario Street Board's order for extra cars; the expropriation of the Metropolitan Railway by the city; a plan for the settlement of returned soldiers and sailors upon lands in northern Ontario with Government assistance, training schools and farms; and the appointment of a new schools commission at Ottawa if the present Separate Schools Board refuses or neglects to obey the regulations.

MUNICIPAL BOOT FACTORY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—The corporation of Offenbach-on-the-Main has decided to erect a municipal "war boot factory" as an experiment, which will be the first of the kind to be attempted in Germany. The contract which the town proposes to conclude with a local firm has been approved after a lively discussion concerning further advantages which it was desired to secure for the municipality.

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OVER THE TOP

(By Patrick MacGill, author of "The Great Push", etc.)

The trench was quite a good one for the Somme, about six feet deep with here and there a few dugouts where men could sleep and eat. Bowdy Benner of the London Regiment was still asleep; Spudhole, his mate, was preparing breakfast, and Flanagan the remaining man of the squad of three, was outside watching for tanks. These monsters were going to cross presently, but as yet they were nowhere to be seen. In front, the English barbed wire entanglements showed red and rusty over No Man's Land; the German wire entanglements were, as the men said, "nah pooh, fnee"; the British Artillery had blown them to bits. In front the German trenches dipped out of sight into a natural hollow, on the left they lost all outline in the midst of a clump of tree stumps. These stumps were all that remained of a wood to which the guns had devoted ardent attention for many weeks. The Germans were still holding the wood, but our men were going across presently to take possession of the locality.

Spudhole, having prepared breakfast, went to the door of the dug-out and called Flanagan in, then he turned round and kicked Bowdy on the shins.

"Git out!" he said. "Ye're not goin' to fight on an empty tummy, are ye?" Flanagan came into the dugout. "That rasher that ye're fryin' smells nice, Spudhole," he remarked. "But the tanks! I can't see them yet. I hope that they're not late."

"I hope not," said Bowdy, getting to his feet and yawning. The arrival of the tanks did not interest him apparently. He reached out his hands for the mess-tin which Spudhole had prepared, and drank.

"I wouldn't mind aving a job on one of these 'ere tanks," said Spudhole. "It'd be no end o' sport. 'Ave anuvver rasher, Bowdy?"

"I wonder if thim tanks is in sight yet," said Flanagan. "They're goin' to make a clean sweep of the German lines. What's the time now?"

"A quarter to nine," Bowdy replied, looking at his wrist watch. "It will all be over at 12 o'clock one way or another."

Having finished their breakfast the men went out into the trench. The shells could be heard bursting on the German lines and the enemy was replying. The machine guns were going pit-pit and the bullets were ripping the English sandbags.

"There! Look!" shouted Bowdy Benner, pointing at the sky overhead. His two mates looked up to see an aeroplane making its way across to the enemy's lines. It was followed by two, three, half a dozen others, all flying low.

"There! The tanks!" somebody shouted, and a line of faces peered over the sandbags.

"I didn't see the tanks," said Spudhole. "There's none far as I could see."

"I saw one," Bowdy said. "Over on the right."

"There were two," said Flanagan. "Crawlin' along as if they were wick-in' up worms. Big ugly lookin' brutes, too! They'll make the Germans sit up. . . . Ye have yer helmet twisted round, Bub."

Bubb adjusted his helmet, pulled his rifle toward him, cleaned a speck of dirt from the bayonet, then put the rifle back in its original place against the parapet. Bowdy and Flanagan followed the movements with intent eyes; from their look it might seem as if their very existence depended on the job which Spudhole had just performed.

"Yes, it's some straffing," said Bowdy. "The Germans are getting enough to go on with, anyway."

"It'll be quite easy getting across here," said Flanagan. "One whistle and up you go and the best of luck!"

"It's about time to move now," said Bowdy, and he raised his head cautiously and looked over.

"There!" he said. "They're making headway. No stopping them. Bravo, the tanks! Good old tanks!"

"Bravo!" said Bubb, stretching his head over. But he pulled it back quickly, for a bullet ripped the sandbag beside him and a handful of clay was slung in his face.

"That was a bloomin' poultice!" he muttered, ducking down and wiping the grit from his eyes. "It 'asn't knocked my 'ead off, but it feels as if it 'ad. I'm not goin' to look over again till the whistle goes."

Bowdy Benner placed a mirror on the bayonet and held it over the

trench. Looking into it he could see the field in front, the barbed wire entanglements, the shell holes, the German trenches on which the shells were falling. And the tanks! Yes, he could see them crossing No Man's Land, mammoths moving forward with irrevocable decision, serious-minded leviathans that knew their business and went about it in a deliberate manner. Bullets rattled on their hides, struck sparks out of their scaly armor, but had no effect whatsoever on the air of detachment with which the great monsters in steel pursued their inexorable way. Nosing complacently forward they crawled down into shell craters, hiccoughed up again, stretched themselves out and stealthily pursued their way towards the enemy trench.

"They're getting on," said Bowdy, as he detached the mirror from its rest and placed it in his pocket. "I'm keeping this," he said. "I never knew a better one for shaving; it's so handy."

"I wish we got across," said Spudhole. "I'm tired with this waiting. I want to get at 'em."

At that moment a whistle was blown—then another. The men scrambled up the parapet and tumbled out into the bullet-swept levels. The bombardment seemed to increase; the trenches of the Germans were hidden in smoke and their dugouts were going skyhigh. The artillery lengthened its range.

And almost without realizing it the soldiers were over the top.

CANADIAN DEFENSE FORCE CALL ISSUED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—Of the 350,000 men who enlisted under the voluntary system in Canada, about 300,000 have gone overseas and the remaining 50,000 have been notified they will shortly leave for Europe. There are still many thousands of men anxious to serve their country who find it impossible to go to the front; and in order that these may have an opportunity of taking the places of those who are now under orders to prepare to leave, a call is being issued for 50,000 to form what will be known as the Canadian Defense Force, officered wherever possible by returned soldiers. The terms of enlistment are the same as for overseas troops and separation allowances in addition to pay will be allowed to married men.

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DEPUTATION IN BRITAIN RAISES WOOL QUESTIONS

Submits Grievances to Government Officials Against System of State Control and Calls for Changes in Policy

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRADFORD, England.—On March 13 a representative deputation of the wool trade waited in London on Sir Albert Stanley, president of the Board of Trade, and H. W. Forster, financial secretary of the War Office, to formulate their grievances against the system of state control, and to ask for redress. Since the debate in Parliament a few weeks ago expressions of discontent have increased both in force and in frequency. The points upon which chief stress is laid are the impracticability of differentiating for the purposes of wool distribution, between the home trade and the export trade, and the practice of the wool section of the War Office of making important decisions without consulting the experts constituting the wool advisory panel. It is understood that some at any rate of the members of the latter body have threatened resignation, unless they are given a better opportunity of fulfilling the functions they were appointed to discharge.

Although there are extremists in the trade who would no doubt have gladly taken up a position of open revolt, the representations made by the deputation were couched in a tone of strict moderation. The policy of the deputation was embodied in the following resolutions passed at a preliminary meeting:

(1) That this meeting has full confidence in the present wool advisory panel, but asks that it shall be constituted an executive committee.

(2) That this deputation represents to Sir Albert Stanley, president of the Board of Trade, that after all the Government requirements of wool are satisfied and after providing a reasonable reserve for naval and military emergencies, all wool should be free, all producers pledging themselves to do all they can to encourage the export trade under the control of the Board of Trade.

The official reply was conciliatory, but did not foreshadow any radical change either in policy or methods. As to the advisory panel, Mr. Forster said it was not in his thoughts at the time this panel was set up that it should sit or act as a general advisory committee. During the past two months, however, the problems to be faced by the department had altered, and in consequence it was now his intention to set up a general advisory committee of the trade to assist and make recommendations to the department, and for this purpose he intended to reorganize the present advisory panel. But he wished to make it perfectly plain that the general policy to be adopted would be laid down by the department, and he also wished to state clearly that anyone not prepared to accept the policy of the department and loyally carry it out would not be required on such a committee. The committee would be consulted as an expert committee, all possible information would be supplied to it, and its recommendations would receive most careful consideration. It would be asked to give its advice from the point of view of the wool trade and those interested in it, but the policy would be decided by the department, having regard also to other and larger interests.

With regard to the export trade, Mr. Forster said that the position had changed materially during the few months since he met the last deputation from the wool trade, at the time the colonial wool purchase scheme was first launched. The War Office was now faced with an even more serious problem than existed, to arrange wool for the foreign market through all processes. The actual facts of the position had to be realized and faced by the trade, and the wool trade, in common with other trades of the country, had to readapt itself to conditions imposed by the war. Mr. Forster, in his turn, put a straight challenge to his critics. Accepting the conditions laid down by the Government, he asked, "Can you find a better way?"

Sir Albert Stanley told the deputa-

tion that in all that had been done the War Office had acted with the knowledge and approval of the Board of Trade. Supplies of wool were short but the main factor in the present situation was the serious shortage of available shipping. The country must be prepared within the next few months, for constant and rapidly growing restrictions of imports. The general position was such that it would not be possible for the wool demands to be met this year as they had been in the past. In reply to a question as to the period during which Government control in the wool trade would last, Sir Albert Stanley said that so far as he was aware it was not in anybody's thoughts that the present scheme should continue permanently. It was a war measure, and by that he meant a measure extending for the period of the war and the transition period that would follow.

On the same day a deputation of flockmasters and agriculturists waited on Mr. Forster with reference to the price to be paid for the 1917 clip of home-grown wool. A statement was submitted of the extra cost to which flockmasters had been put as the result of the war, and it was asked that the prices should be fixed at 55 per cent increase on those of 1914. It was also asked that drafts, which at present range from one-quarter of a pound to 2 pounds per hundredweight, should either be abolished, or be equalized over the whole of the country. Mr. Forster promised that he would confer with the President of the Board of Agriculture, and issue the schedule of prices as soon as possible.

An organization is being set up by which users for approved purposes may purchase supplies of East Indian and Egyptian wools, which are now under the control of the Army Contracts Department. Applications, which, in the first instance, must be addressed to the War Department Cloth Office, Great Northern Hotel, Bradford, will be considered by Major Stockwell, who has recently been appointed to take charge of the purchase of blankets, etc., for the British and allied armies, and will issue purchase licenses to be presented at the War Office Distribution Office at Liverpool. At the first distribution of wool approximately 20,000 bales will be available. Wools applied for are to be used against current contracts, and the nature of these contracts must be specified.

REGULATIONS FOR TRANSPORT OF WOOL

LONDON, England.—An order has been made by the Army Council under the Defense of the Realm Regulations prohibiting the delivery of foreign or colonial wool for carriage or shipment inland from any port in Great Britain without the authority by the Director of Army Contracts. Railway companies, dock and wharf owners and canal and carrying companies should act on instructions, or permits, issued by the War Department Wool Transport Officer, Great Northern Hotel, Bradford. Wool merchants, brokers, forwarding agents should make applications in writing for such permit to the above named officer, stating sending points, destination, proposed route, quantities, marks, or sale and lot.

The object in view is to regulate the transit, avoid congestion at ports and destination, and to minimize delay; such control having become necessary owing to the exceptional military demands made upon the railways and carrying companies. It is confidently expected that the scheme will result in considerable advantage to the trade, providing the cooperation of all concerned is obtained, and traders are urged to assist with cartage and handling even to a greater extent than at present, in order that railway wagons may be released promptly.

M. GAUVAIN'S VIEWS ON THE FALL OF BAGDAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Auguste Gauvain's articles in the Journal des Débats which are always worth reading, contribute an appreciation of the fall of Bagdad, the gist of which, or of what there is left of it, is as follows: The fall of Bagdad, if it is followed by results which may reasonably be expected, will be a fatal blow to the reigning clique at Constantinople. From a military point of view the perspective which it opens up is not an extensive one, in this sense, that a victory in Lower Mesopotamia cannot have a very great effect on the principal theaters of the war. But, always supposing that the troops under General Maude will be in a condition to establish themselves firmly and maintain their domination over a certain area, there is reason to hope that the Arab question will be settled in a sense unfavorable to Constantinople. The Arab question in the Ottoman Empire is the Islam question. Bagdad is a considerable distance from Mecca and Damascus, but it is a town of first rate importance, not far from the sanctuaries of the Persian Muhammadans. It constituted a valuable reservoir of officers and officials for the Turkish Empire. If the Turkish army, actually in Persia in the direction of Kermanshah, is cut off from its communications and forced to surrender, Bagdad may become the center of an important political movement. It is well-known that the Grand Sherief of Mecca has been proclaimed King of Arabia. He has not been able to capture Medina, which he is anxious should fall into his hands with its religious monuments intact. His political influence is at present not very great, but from a religious point of view it is immense. He has proclaimed the unworthiness of the Turkish sultans as caliphs but has not claimed himself the religious head of the Muhammadan world. . . . The conviction of the Muhammadans who have remained faithful to the pure doctrine of the Prophet is that the domination of the Osmanlis must disappear.

M. Gauvain goes on to say that the abandonment of Constantinople to the infidels is not at all an exclusively religious idea which would be shocking to the remainder of the Ottomans. From the beginning of 1913, after the first Balkan war, influential Turkish statesmen were of the opinion that the best thing for the Osmanlis would be to cross the Bosphorus and to reconstitute in Asia an Ottoman Empire. They regarded this withdrawal, or this concentration, as the only means of saving the Turkish Empire, and they were right. After the first Balkan war and the military success of the old European states, vassals of the Sultan, Europe was definitely lost to the Turk. They still had their part to play in Asia by drawing nearer to the sources of Muhammadan life, but by persisting in remaining on the north side of the Bosphorus, Turkey was placing herself at the mercy of a great European power without the support of which it could not stand. Unfortunately for the Turk the exodus into Asia was against the German interests. The Germans had need of a European Turkey for their own plans, and that is why they plotted with Enver, Talaat and the Union and Progress rabble the coup d'état which resulted in the assassination of Nazim Pasha, the downfall of Kiamil Pasha and the establishment of the German-Unionist dictatorship, which still continues to exist. This criminal dictatorship, which organized the Armenian massacres, and the slow destruction of the Syrians, could not withstand fresh blows such as that of General Maude's at Bagdad. It is based on fear and deception. Defeat in Asia will dispel the fear, will uncover the deception, and the result will be the downfall of the edifice.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRKENHEAD, England.—Birkenhead has started a police women corps of its own. Ten women and a sergeant is the strength of the corps, which has just completed its training carried out on exactly the same lines as the ordinary police. At present they are not "sworn in," the question being still under consideration. With the probably temporary exception that they have not the power to make arrests, the women are treated exactly the same as the men, they receive the same pay and do the same work, such as point duty, entailing the direction of the traffic, court door duty, calling out the names, etc., in court, ordinary beat duty, detective work, and recently they have helped with the "potato queues." The women have received every support and help from the men police, whom they find exceedingly nice to work with.

ITALIAN DEBATE ON FOREIGN POLICY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—Having concluded the debate on domestic affairs, and the agricultural problem in particular, the Italian Chamber turned its attention at a recent sitting to foreign policy, concerning which a lively discussion ensued. Subsequently Signor Restivo produced somewhat of a stir by delivering an ironical attack on the "Parlamentino," and declaring that the Franco-Italian deputies had "made literature," but had not solved any practical problems. Signor Pantano protested against the speech as being calculated to cast a slur on the work of representatives of an allied country, and when a deputy thereupon exclaimed "Vive la France" the whole House rose and repeated the cry, while Signor Pantano was supported by prolonged applause. When quiet had been restored, Signor Restivo himself rose again to explain that he had merely wished to criticize, without any ill-will, the particular work of the Parliamentino, but that he had never had the least intention of criticizing France, concerning whom he added his tribute to that of Signor Pantano, declaring that she had taught liberty to the world.

Then came the turn of Signor Enrico Ferri, the Socialist leader, and one of the most determined opponents of the Government. He criticized in turn the shortage of supplies, the handling of transportation and the rate of exchange, and the foreign policy pursued by the Cabinet, the advantages of which he considered out of proportion to the disadvantages for Italy. He also, while paying a tribute to the qualities of the man himself, reproached Baron Sonnino with not having made adequate arrangements with the other Allies, and made some critical observations as to the policy of the Entente, particularly England. His speech was frequently interrupted by protests from the majority of the House, and these hostile manifestations increased when Signor Ferri went on to criticize the conduct of the military operations, future as well as past. It did not even call forth applause from all the official Socialists themselves, and according to the Giornale d'Italia, Signor Turati, their leader, left his seat before it began, remarking as he went out: "I am going because if I stay to listen to Ferri I shall become an interventionist."

Signor Giocottelli's reply to the attack was that the whole Italian nation had understood the justice of and the necessity for the war, and merely desired good leadership, and the employment of all means calculated to secure victory. The interventionist deputy was applauded by the Chamber and congratulated by Ministers, and the general impression was declared to be that the neutralists had failed both in and out of Parliament in their attempt to exploit the economic difficulties resulting from the war.

AUSTRALIA'S EXPORTS SHOW INCREASE FOR 1916

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Melbourne

MELBOURNE, Vic.—For the six months from July to December, 1916, the exports of merchandise from Australia were valued at £39,935,251, as compared with £30,872,395 for the corresponding period of 1915. In the same period the imports were £43,888,180 as against £37,741,672. These figures are exclusive of gold and specie.

Among the chief imports to Victoria in 1915 and 1916 have been the following:

| | 1915 | 1916 |
|--------------------------|------------|------------|
| Apparel & soft goods | £5,591,103 | £8,992,264 |
| Boots and shoes | 109,859 | 107,669 |
| Cocoa and chocolate | 57,855 | 249,359 |
| Cordage and twines | 221,949 | 306,242 |
| Earthenware, china, etc. | 100,072 | 154,620 |
| Iron and steel | 71,283 | 117,022 |
| Leather | 219,522 | 250,486 |
| Paints and colors | 163,319 | 228,531 |
| Paper | 581,962 | 1,132,362 |
| Rubber goods | 450,389 | 595,550 |
| Vehicles | 521,647 | 827,109 |

The following is a comparison of imports and exports of Victoria for eight years:

| | Imports | Exports |
|------|-------------|-------------|
| 1909 | 116,521,981 | 117,812,876 |
| 1910 | 20,062,606 | 18,188,238 |
| 1911 | 21,850,263 | 18,915,716 |
| 1912 | 23,081,074 | 19,114,121 |
| 1913 | 24,440,260 | 17,819,110 |
| 1914 | 23,109,678 | 14,894,321 |
| 1915 | 23,729,268 | 11,975,576 |
| 1916 | 28,529,676 | 17,598,546 |
| | Imports | Exports |
| 1909 | £1,810,895 | £1,810,895 |
| 1910 | £1,814,370 | £1,814,370 |
| 1911 | £2,935,247 | £2,935,247 |
| 1912 | £5,967,952 | £5,967,952 |
| 1913 | £6,215,850 | £6,215,850 |
| 1914 | £8,215,357 | £8,215,357 |
| 1915 | £11,753,692 | £11,753,692 |
| 1916 | £10,931,130 | £10,931,130 |

Further light is thrown on Victoria's export position by the Federal customs returns for January, 1917. These show that the combined value of this State's butter, flour and wheat amounted to £1,034,238, against £531,265 in January, 1916.

POLICE COURT FOR WOMEN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Melbourne

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Queensland is considering the provision of a separate police court for women, which would deal with the great majority of offenses with which women were charged. The northern State also proposes a Minor Offenses Court for men who are charged with comparatively small offenses. Both courts will possibly commend themselves to Parliament. The Special Courts for Children have been a success in Australia.

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NITRATES FROM FAR SOUTH TO INCREASE CROPS

Senator Smith Urges Importation by Government Fleet—Says Atlantic Coast States Can Feed the Whole Nation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Contending the agricultural production of the Atlantic seaboard states can be quintupled by the use of nitrate products from South America, thereby wholly solving the tremendous food supply problem looming up before the United States as war preparations progress, Senator Smith of South Carolina has begun a campaign in congressional and Administration circles, with the object of sending a large fleet of merchant vessels to Chile and Argentina, to return loaded with nitrates for the country's farmers.

The Senator has laid his plan before President Wilson, the Federal Shipping Board, and the Council of National Defense. He declares that the importation of nitrates in large quantities should accompany the efforts of the Department of Agriculture in encouraging the farmers to increase their plantings. He said to a representative of this bureau:

"The Administration has obtained the passage of the Ship Purchase Act to establish a line of steamers between the United States and South America, which should immediately be put in operation to bring cargoes of nitrates to this country."

"Furthermore, private companies and private capital have made a proposition to the Shipping Board to put up 25 per cent of the purchase price of additional steamers, as well as to give a first mortgage on the remaining 15 per cent, and also to obtain the vessels at once."

"Certain members of the Council of National Defense told me recently that they are now considering another step in this direction. They propose to withdraw coastwise vessels plying between United States ports in cases where adequate transportation facilities in lieu can be furnished by the railways. The vessels would be put in the South American trade."

"Chilean nitrate has advanced only \$1 per ton since the start of the European war. Ocean freight rates to the United States, however, have advanced from \$4 to \$25 or \$35 per ton. The European freight rates have soared so high as to make it extremely difficult to obtain vessels for other routes."

"The exhaustion of the Peruvian island nitrate supply makes it necessary to turn to Chile and other countries for the artificial fertilizer upon which the farms along the entire Atlantic seaboard from Maine to Florida are entirely dependent. But we must have the ships in which to bring it here. When the nitrate supply is readily obtainable, the production per acre of foodstuffs will be multiplied several times."

"Then the Atlantic seaboard States can, if necessary, feed the whole Nation, I firmly believe. Then, too, we will have met, in large degree, the high cost of living that every day is pinching harder and harder the average family."

Senator Smith is a practical farmer, and declares if the Government cannot find the nitrates for the farms by June 1 the present food situation will be intensified a hundredfold by Oct. 1. Being the author of the measure in the Sixty-fourth Congress appropriating \$20,000,000 for a nitrate plant, Senator Smith declared he is using every effort to obtain speedy construction of the plant, so that the production of munitions and of nitrates for the farms may not be delayed longer than necessary.

He states he is informed that a cheaper process, and one that will increase largely the output of the proposed nitrate plant, has been found, and he understands the new method will be within reach inside of four or five months.

BOYS AND GIRLS IN KANSAS TO RAISE GARDENS

State-Wide Campaign in Cities and Country Is Under Direction of College Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TOPEKA, Kan.—Nearly 7000 boys and girls in Kansas will be able to start savings accounts for their college expenses this spring and summer, and at the same time help to overcome the food shortage. They are going to farm on a small scale in Kansas, on vacant lots in the cities, and on small patches of ground in the country.

Otis E. Hall of the extension department of the Kansas State Agricultural College has received over 7000 entries in the club garden contest. The contest is State-wide. Any boy or girl may enter. They receive free general instructions in gardening, and free special instructions on any problem they may present to the college. The plan was adopted to encourage gardening with a two-fold purpose. One is to help in overcoming the high cost of living and the other is to create an interest in farm effort that more young folks will study agriculture from a definite standpoint and take up agriculture as a profession. Last year there were nearly 5000 children in the garden clubs of the college. One boy returned \$29.35 net profits from a square rod of ground devoted to tomatoes. A single acre of land, farmed as carefully and thoroughly as this square rod, would have produced a net profit of \$3256.

In addition to the growing of the garden, the college is planning an extensive campaign this year in home conservation of the food supplies. There will be many separate canning contests conducted, wherein the products of a small boy's garden will be canned or preserved by his little sister and saved for use when the price of similar foodstuffs may be prohibitive to that family. The college has prepared practical recipes for canning and preserving all sorts of fruits and vegetables in many different ways, and these are all furnished free to the children, or grown folks either, and they may have special instruction or information for the asking.



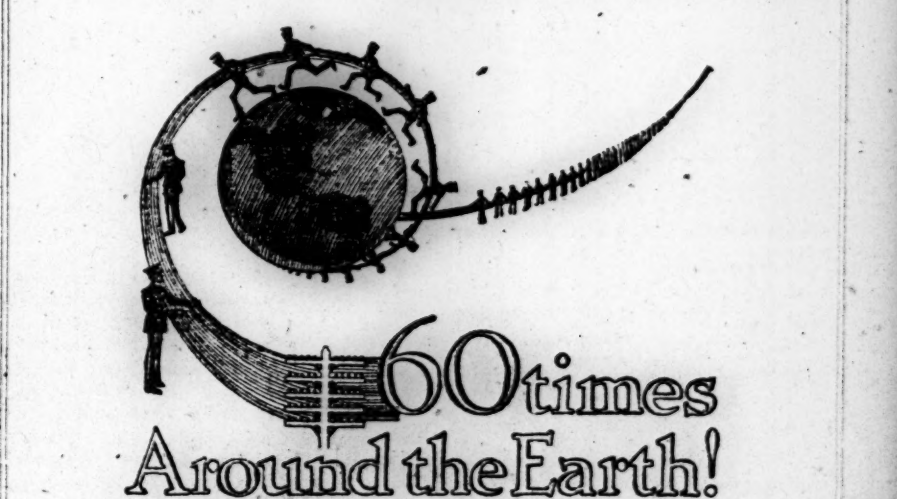
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FARMERS ENLIST IN CAMPAIGN FOR MORE CROPS

Unanimous Response Comes From the Great Grain Belt of the United States—Bankers and Educators Pledge Aid

In response to the appeal from Washington, supplemented by appeals from the Governors of many of the states, the farmers and ranchers of the great grain-producing belt in the Central, Middle Western and Western sections of the United States are responding unanimously with the pledge that this coming crop season shall be the most productive in the country's history. If human effort can make it so. To determine how spontaneous this movement is, and how unanimous has been the response to the appeals sent out, The Christian Science Monitor has asked correspondents in various states to report upon the progress made. These reports, thus far received, are appended:

Editors Urge Production

Farm Journal Representatives Recommend Government Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—One hundred editors of agricultural journals in 35 states, north, south and west of St. Louis, in conference here Wednesday with Secretary of Agriculture Houston, adopted resolutions urging the farmers of the country to increase their production, and advising that they be given aid by the Government whenever possible. The conference endorsed the plan of the agricultural experts who appeared before Secretary Houston Tuesday, urging that men rejected as unfit for military service be employed on the farms.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Neb.—Faculty experts of the College of Agriculture of the University of Nebraska are working on a plan to organize and mobilize State production of crops. Prof. W. W. Burr, agronomist, estimates that 70 per cent of the Nebraska winter wheat crop is a failure. He thinks a 50 per cent crop is the most possible. Most experts estimate 20,000,000 bushels. The normal crop is 60,000,000 bushels. A larger potato and bean acreage is urged.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LEXINGTON, Ky.—The Kentucky Commissioner of Agriculture, with Federal experiment station and State officials and girls' canning clubs, this week began a State-wide campaign to raise a great amount of added foodstuffs this season. Wheat is 80 per cent of the normal crop in the eastern and 60 per cent in the western part of the State. A much higher acreage will be planted this spring. Potatoes, onions, corn and other staples will be greatly increased. Commissioner of Agriculture Matt S. Cohen has issued an appeal to all farmers to conserve their resources and produce greater crops. Ground heretofore used for tobacco and hemp will be planted to foodstuffs.

Canning club demonstrators here on Wednesday announced 800 girls have been added this spring in the different communities. Housewives everywhere are joining. They expect to produce 2,000,000 cans of tomatoes and beans. Several of the large distilling companies of the State have announced that they would not manufacture liquor during the war, not because of a shortage of foodstuffs, but to leave the corn for feeding live stock. The State Grange and Farmers Union will join the movement. Kentucky as a whole will leave nothing undone to produce record-breaking food crops this season.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—The State Board of Agriculture is making plans looking to the close cooperation of all lines in the State in the matter of increased production. Because of adverse climatic conditions it is thought more than 250,000 acres will have to be replanted. If Oklahoma is to do its part in increased production, and if this is necessary the Oklahoma Bankers Association has offered to furnish the seeds.

Governor Williams has urged owners of every acre of land in the State to plant every foot that there may be ample crops by fall, and letters which thus far have reached the executive have convinced him his advice is being acted upon. Oil companies owning extensive acreage in central and southwestern Oklahoma, as well as the Bartlesville field, have offered everything for cultivation, and will aid the planters in a financial way.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Wisconsin is taking very active steps, largely of an educational nature, to increase crop yields. The Wisconsin Bankers Association has instructed its members to facilitate loans to farmers, and to aid especially in the purchase of seeds. The Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Wisconsin is distributing large posters over the State containing striking pointers on how crop yields can be increased.

Burt Williams, recent candidate for

Governor, has put before the Legislature a plan to enlist the real estate associations, the Wisconsin Advancement Association, and other organizations, in arousing every county. The plan includes a tour of the State by eight special trains bearing crop experts, bankers, and even men with moving picture reels.

The defense council created by the Legislature will devote much time to the crop situation.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DES MOINES, Ia.—Governor Harding's war emergency food commission laid basic plans for the spring campaign by which it hopes to produce the greatest food crop in the history of the State. Ten ways to increase both vegetable and meat production to meet the world's emergency shortage and to build for the future were outlined in an official statement to the public. Extended grain crops, increases in cattle, swine and poultry, raising more vegetables, truck gardens, and the closest attention to seed, are among the recommendations. An appropriation of \$100,000 per year for two years is sought of the Legislature.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Although martial activity continues throughout Indiana, it has been understood that Ft. Benjamin Harrison is to become headquarters for two divisions of troops, approximately 40,000 men, interest really centers on the mobilization of agricultural resources.

After a conference of Indiana mayors at the State House, Wednesday, Governor Goodrich announced the establishment of the office of State Food Director. Prof. G. I. Christie of Purdue University is appointed to the position. He is to have general executive charge of all work throughout Indiana looking toward the increased production and the conservation of foodstuffs. He is regarded as highly competent, and as funds will be provided through appropriations made to Purdue University, it is expected that the work will proceed rapidly.

At the meeting of the mayors, declarations were adopted expressing approval of Governor Goodrich's food plan, and urging municipal and individual action. The creation of city committees was advised, these bodies to cooperate with Professor Christie. It was recommended that local appropriations should be made. Governor Goodrich said it was the Attorney-General's opinion that city councils, with entire legality, might make appropriations to engage in food production.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

GREAT FALLS, Mont.—Remarkably high prices of wheat and other farm products, and the fact that thousands of new settlers are coming to the State, will result in the largest area being sown to crops this year in the history of Montana.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MITCHELL, S. D.—Assurance of high prices is encouraging South Dakota farmers to produce a large crop this season. A maximum acreage will be planted. The State Agricultural College is advising that all seed grain and potatoes be tested, so as to insure a good stand. A. D. Darling of this city, secretary of the South Dakota Bankers Association, is urging all members to help increase the acreage and improve the yield of grains and vegetables.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BISMARCK, N. D.—Governor Frazier has issued a proclamation calling on the farmers to plant every tillable acre to food crops. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction advises the suspension of town and country schools for four weeks during spring, in order that 5000 boys may assist in the seeding, and proposes two months' school in the summer, when there is little to do, and that the fall term begin not earlier than October, to allow for harvest. Banks, railway companies, newspapers, and other agencies are assisting the movement. It is predicted that the wheat crop on 8,000,000 acres will run 160,000,000 bushels. All winter crops have come through well, and seeding is 20 days ahead of the average.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The agricultural department of the University of Missouri is in charge of plans to stimulate increased crops of all kinds of foodstuffs in Missouri. Not alone to farmers is the matter being impressed, but to city dwellers as well. For cities, vacant lot and back yard gardening is urged. John C. Whitten of the university, was here Tuesday, and said that plans had been made at a conference with David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, in St. Louis this week, to determine the needs and resources of each county in the State. The university, he said, would cooperate with the communities upon request.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DENVER, Col.—A State Ways and Means Committee was appointed on Wednesday by Governor Gunter, to devise methods to increase the productive acreage of Colorado. It will have its office at the State Capitol. The committee, by order of the Governor, is asking banks to call meetings of the people of their communities to form local committees. The locals are to maintain headquarters, appoint subcommittees, investigate seed conditions

in their community, and if any seed is available for distribution to other parts to so state, to report where financial assistance is needed among farmers, and organize the women to conserve food supplies and eliminate waste. The general committee is urging banks to tender financial help to worthy farmers to plant maximum acreage. State subcommittees were named on seeds, tractor engines, and farm power, live stock, marketing and storage, organization and finance. All citizens are urged to cooperate. In Denver and other towns water is being furnished free to cultivate lots and other idle property.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Dean A. F. Woods of State Agricultural College, with a dozen other experts, is working out plans to increase Minnesota's agricultural production. They include conservation of stock to produce more meat and wool, household economy in food supplies, vacant lot gardening, larger crops of cereals, growing more corn for pork feeding, testing all seed, and registering agricultural labor. Dean Woods says corn produces twice as much food to the acre as any other crop.

Immigration commissioners of seven railways, meeting here Wednesday, urged the War Department to halt the exodus of farm laborers to Canada, where 500 young men are going daily to work on farms for high wages, with military service exemption. They declare this country is being denuded of its labor.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—With a view to making every preparation for the country's sustenance, so that the United States can rely upon its own productions, irrespective of importations, during the war, a campaign for intensive farming has been inaugurated in Utah. State, county and city officials conferred with Governor Bamberger Wednesday, and appointed committees, each charged to see that production is vastly increased.

The Salt Lake City commission will this week consider the advisability of voting an appropriation to aid poor families to till the soil, by buying seed for them. The city commission has already decreed that vacant lots be immediately transformed into producing areas. State prisoners will be used on a larger scale in developing the soil, and the products will be sold in future, instead of distributed free to prison officials. The Young Men's Improvement Association of the Mormon Church, with branches throughout the West, expects to enlist 25,000 youths in Utah, California, Montana, New Mexico, Arizona and Nevada, to turn their efforts to gardening for three months this year. Circulars are being sent out today urging the boys to get to work. Mormon Church authorities also announce that three prizes will be given to stimulate agriculture here. One thousand dollars will be awarded for the best acre of potatoes raised by any auxiliary or priesthood organization of the church. The second prize will be \$500, and the third \$250. The Utah Metal and Tunnel Company stated it would give free to the Government 3 per cent of its copper and lead production, providing other companies would do likewise. If the other companies fall in line it will mean an annual gift to the Nation of products for fighting purposes worth several million dollars.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TOPEKA, Kan.—Kansas is making every effort to put available acres at work growing corn and stock feeds this year. Under directions of the Governor, the agricultural college and the railroads are canvassing every farmer and insisting that no idle lands be allowed. Wheat will not be plowed up at once, to see if there is possibility of a fair crop of corn, and sorghums will take fields of damaged wheat. A larger corn acreage is in prospect this year than was ever known. Practically every vacant lot in town is being used for gardens.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

COLUMBUS, O.—Moved to increased activity by Governor Cox's food proclamation, Ohio municipalities and rural communities are expending great effort to increase the State's crop of foodstuffs. The larger cities, led by their mayors, are promoting gardening clubs on extensive scales. In Cincinnati and other cities surveys are being made of city property which may be converted into small farms. Dayton's community gardening, supported by municipal budget, is proving a valuable foundation for the greater crop movement. A movement now is under way in Cincinnati to form a central body to direct the gardening efforts of Southern Ohio.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

AMHERST, Mass.—Amherst students are making a hasty census of food-production resources in Hampshire County, under the direction of the Massachusetts Agricultural College and the Committee of Public Safety. The survey will supply the authorities with complete statistics concerning conditions and possibilities in the farming area of western Massachusetts.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Construction of a wire stockade for the internment of alien enemies has been begun on Ellis Island, and it was announced that a heavy guard of United States regulars would be quartered on the island.

AGRICULTURAL MOBILIZATION IS ADVOCATED

New York Official Would Have a Farming Force Organized, Food Gamblers Curbed and Prices Controlled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—If the United States has an agricultural army, organized as is the regular Army, and under the direct control of the Government, the problem of getting in the crops and increasing the products of the soil would be a simple one, according to Joseph P. Hartigan, Commissioner of Weights and Measures. "It is natural to suppose," says Mr. Hartigan, "that the farmer, taking advantage of high prices, will plant more of certain staple vegetables than ever before, and that should have a salutary effect on the general market. But if men cannot be obtained to harvest these crops, it is hard to see how we will get much benefit from them. The demands of manufacturers for labor will probably increase, and this will tend to take men away from the farm. The only way to offset the movement of labor away from the farm, so far as I can see, is to mobilize an agricultural army."

"There will be increased exports of foodstuffs. Prices of meat must be kept within normal bounds. Speculation can only be stopped by the United States Government taking control of the big packing companies. Now is the time for the Government to act. The people have been engaged in a campaign of education along this line for the past two and a half years. They know the mistakes Europe has made and they expect a better handling of the situation by our Government."

"It will be eight months or a year before a body of troops will leave the country, probably. Meanwhile let us raise all the foodstuffs possible. Let us curb the food gambler at every turn. Let us have maximum and minimum prices fixed by the Government. Let us have the Government regulate and control our food supply. And let us regard those responsible for the repetition of the food scandals of the Spanish-American war as traitors, and treat them as such, inflicting the extreme penalty upon them."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The National League for Women's Service, which now has hundreds of thousands of women enrolled through scores of cooperating organizations in 34 states and is working in conjunction with the National Council of Defense and the Department of Labor, is urging the women of the country to increase and conserve the Nation's food supply. They are asked to plant kitchen gardens and to encourage their neighbors to do likewise. They are urged also to avoid waste in buying, preparing, cooking and serving, and to do without food which they don't need.

"The woman in the home can help, for example, by saving the water in which she boils her vegetables," says Miss Grace Parker, national commandant of the league. "This water contains nutritious juices and makes very good soup and sauces. This is only a slight economy, but it is very worth while when we consider what the women of other countries have done to solve their food problems. The women can help still further by preserving and canning more than formerly."

ACTING PREMIER OF CANADA ON GERMAN BREAK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Sir George E. Foster, Acting Premier during the absence of Sir Robert Borden in England, has given out a statement to the press on the entry of the United States into the European war. "More, than all, the entrance of the United States into the contest marks," he said "the unanimity of the world democracy in defense of liberty and right and equally marks the downfall of autocratic governments and all the menace they hold for the peace of the world."

The United States, he added, would first of all be able to help the Allies by the cooperation of her fleet in the measures to combat the submarine peril and to drive enemy commerce raiders from the seas. Morally the accession to the allied cause of the last great neutral democracy will encourage the Entente nations.

"The protest of 100,000,000 people backed up by almost limitless resources will tell powerfully with the masses of Germany and Austria and incline them to distrust the promises of victory and expansion so long held out to them."

SIMMONS COLLEGE

Canning exhibitions are being given at Simmons College this week by the State Regulation Service Department. George E. Farrow is in charge and George L. Farley of Amherst is also in attendance. These are given each afternoon to members of the senior and junior classes who are connected with the Household Economics Department. They are also given in the evening and are then open to the public.



Misses' Navy Serge Suit, 25.00.

Navy Serge Suits

Women's and Misses'

25.00 to 35.00

Other suits at 35.00, 45.00 to 85.00

Always the most fashionable and practical of suit materials is fine navy serge. Chandler & Co. can offer extraordinarily fine men's-wear serge at moderate prices, because they own thousands of yards of this fabric, bought at last summer's low prices, direct from the mills. The models are the very latest, including:

Tailored styles in mannish effects
Tailored styles with straight skirts
Tailored styles with narrow shouldered coats
Tailored styles, belted and pocketed
Tailored styles with braids and buttons
Tailored styles, vestees and overcoats
Semi-tailored styles with pleats
Dress styles with new features

Many other smart materials—gray vigoureux, homespun, mixtures, velour or worsted checks, jersey cloths. More than twenty styles for misses—many styles for women at 25.00 and 29.50.

Coats

Women's and Misses'

25.00 and 29.50

Others at 35.00, 48.00 to 65.00

Military Effects
Button Trimmings

Scarf Tie Collars
Tonneau Pockets

Knapsack Pockets
Slip-Through Belts

Straight Lines
Belted Materials

Special model in Bolivia, in cherry, green, blue spruce, etc., priced 25.00.

Special style in our own navy serge, military collar and button trimmings, priced 29.50.

A Special Display

Dress and Semi-Dress

Hats

New models in charming profusion—from the extravagantly trimmed novelty paradise and gourd hats to the simpler, but decidedly effective, novelty wing trimmed or flower trimmed models.

Wing Hats
Close Hats
Picture Hats
Flaring Sailors
Marquise Hats
Russian Turbans
Flower Crowned
Novelty Ostrich
Novelty Paradise
Novelty Gourd

Side by side with Paris reproductions are the equally beautiful designs from our own workrooms. 10.00, 15.00 to 100.00.

Tailored Hats

Mannish, banded hats—for misses—for college girls—for business women—for every woman who needs a smart, simple hat for suit wear or general wear. Many clever styles at 5.00, 7.50 to 10.00.

Friday
Saturday

New Waists

Thousands of waists—hundreds shown for the first time



New Voile and Batiste Waists

Dainty lingerie waists in qualities and styles which would have to be marked at prices much higher had they not been ordered some time ago; thus eliminating the recent advances in fine materials. Note the features:

Pin tucks
Filet edges
Small ruffles
Hemstitched bands
Large frills
Organdie trimmings

The charming models include styles for suit wear—for quite dressy wear—for outing wear—for business wear—for college or school wear. Other lingerie waists at 3.50 to 7.50 to 13.50.

Crepe de Chine and Georgette Waists at 5.75

Style features—sport collars and ties, fancy striped collars and cuffs, large jabots, deep revers, small flat collars, choker collars.

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PERU BEGINS CRUSADE FOR PROHIBITION

Process Is to Be Gradual at First, and Will Include Compulsory Teaching of Evils of Intemperance in the Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The Peruvian Government is planning to establish National-wide prohibition, by first eliminating the stronger alcoholic liquors and then reducing the percentage of alcohol in other beverages until it reaches the vanishing point, according to Porfirio Adan, a business man of Lima, and member of the ayuntamiento, or council, of that city, who is here buying merchandise and studying American business methods.

"Intemperance has become a serious problem in Peru," said Mr. Adan, "especially in the mining sections, and the Government has asked the State and city and town officials to assist the Federal authorities in stamping it out. The National Government has offered a prize of \$500 gold, for the best textbook teaching temperance, to be used in the public schools. The author of this book also will receive a royalty on each copy published, and the study of it will be made compulsory in all educational institutions, whether public or private, so that there is considerable financial incentive to the successful writer."

"The copy for the textbook, which must be written in Spanish, but can be submitted by a person of any nationality, will be passed upon by a committee composed of the Director of Public Instruction, the Director of the Public School for Men, a member of the National Temperance Society of Peru, and a teacher to be chosen by vote of all the teachers of the public schools of Lima."

"Meanwhile, for the benefit of the present generation, strict laws are to be passed forbidding the making or the importation of drinks containing more than 1 1/2 per cent of alcohol. Eventually these also will be eliminated, and the Government is even now experimenting with the production of non-alcoholic drinks which gradually can be substituted for the harmful drinks. It is estimated that nearly 75 per cent of the adult population of the Republic, both men and women, are addicted to alcoholic drinks."

Again in the Dry Column

Prohibition Law Passed in the State of New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

CONCORD, N. H.—The Senate passed the Lewis Prohibition Bill Wednesday, after lengthy debate during which two amendments offered by Senators Shea and Theriault were defeated, 14 to 9 and 18 to 5. President Barton voted on both roll calls against the amendments.

Senator Martin led the fight for the prohibitionists, being assisted in the oratory by Senators Daley and Collins. Senators Shea and Theriault were the only champions of the present law. There was no roll call on the final vote on the passage of the bill. It is now up to Governor Keyes and it is virtually a foregone conclusion that he will sign the bill, although he declared in his inaugural message that he favored the present law.

Senator Shea, when the bill was reached, offered an amendment designed to make the law actually "bone dry", as he expressed it, by cutting out the agencies, drug store privileges, and cider clause. He moved that the bill be made a special order for the afternoon, but the disposition to have it over with, expressed by Senators Martin and Collins, caused the Manchester Senator to withdraw his motion, and the battle was on.

Senator Shea made a strong plea to retain the present law, or, if a change was desired, to make it a really prohibitive law, such as his amendment would do. Senator Martin made an impassioned address, in which he arraigned the liquor traffic unmercifully, and Senator Daley gave an extended discourse on the possibility of enforcing the law with the aid of the Federal enactments.

This amendment was defeated 14 to 9. The second roll call was on Senator Theriault's amendment for a referendum, and resulted 18 to 5 against the clause. The bill takes effect May 1, 1918. New Hampshire has been a local option State for 14 years. The war had much to do with the passage of the bill.

Local Option in Cities

New York Assembly Passes the Hill-Wheeler Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

ALBANY, N. Y.—By the unexpectedly large vote of 85 to 58, the Assembly, Wednesday afternoon, passed the Hill-Wheeler bill extending to all the seven cities of the State local option on the liquor question. Senator William H. Hill, of the Binghamton district, who introduced the measure, and was elected by a large majority on that issue, is confident that the bill will pass the Senate next week, as 26 Senators, a majority of that body, have already pledged their support. Senator Elton R. Brown, Republican leader, has called a conference on the bill for Tuesday of next week. "I believe the result of that conference," said Senator Hill, "will be an addition to the votes we already have pledged." Governor Whitman has announced he will sign the bill.

Under the present law, only the vot-

ers of towns and villages may pass on the liquor question. The Hill-Wheeler bill will grant to cities with a combined population of more than 7,000, the right to vote at special elections, beginning a year hence, upon petition of 25 per cent of the registered vote, on whether the sale of liquor shall be permitted or not. In New York, Buffalo and Rochester—the three largest cities in the State—such a vote may be had only once in five years; in all the remaining cities every three years. Prohibition advocates predict that at least 30 of the smaller cities, including Binghamton, Elmira and Ithaca, will go dry next April. The liquor forces, with a strong lobby present, will do their utmost to stop the bill in the Senate next week.

Prohibition Commissioner

Many Southern States to Create Office to Enforce Laws

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—It is generally recognized in the southern prohibition states that the "bone-dry" amendment to the Post Office Appropriation Bill calls for legislation in the southern states to meet the new conditions brought by the new Federal laws. It is held that if matters are left as they are in most of the "dry" states, the hold to account the various branches of the public service which deals with the liquor traffic at first hand.

One of the states which has gone directly to work on the problem is North Carolina, and a bill creating the office of prohibition commissioner was recently introduced into the Legislature of that State, touching upon the proposed establishment of the new office.

In order to meet the increased prices of food and the greater ease that will come as a result of the war, C. W. Woodman, State Labor Commissioner of Texas, urges that organized labor take the initiative in organizing groups of citizens for the more economical purchase and distribution of staple food supplies. He says a saving of from 25 to 30 per cent could be effected by groups of individuals buying staple articles in large quantities.

FOOD SUPPLY ITEMS

The success of efforts to bring under immediate cultivation 1,000,000 acres of arable land within 30 miles of Billings, Mont., is said to depend upon the willingness of bankers in that State to furnish the capital necessary to clear and break the land in time to permit the planting of crops this spring. State Senator T. S. Hogan proposes that the Governor of Montana call an extra session of the Legislature to provide means for farmers who need aid in planting their own farms and such added acreage as they would be able to handle.

In order to meet the increased prices of food and the greater ease that will come as a result of the war, C. W. Woodman, State Labor Commissioner of Texas, urges that organized labor take the initiative in organizing groups of citizens for the more economical purchase and distribution of staple food supplies. He says a saving of from 25 to 30 per cent could be effected by groups of individuals buying staple articles in large quantities.

That the South must either feed itself this year or starve, was the warning given by Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Carl Vrooman to the joint conference of the Southeastern Cattle-men's Convention and the Georgia Chamber of Commerce, held at Atlanta, Ga., recently. Mr. Vrooman said that the winning of this war would hinge upon the food supply, and that the group of nations which succeeded longest in warding off starvation from its people would be successful. This was not a time for anybody to think of profits, he said. Nobody, no matter what his position in our economic and industrial life might be, should consider what he can get out of it, but only how he could help.

A special train to popularize poultry raising, gardening and home economics is being operated through Eastern Oregon by the Oregon-Washington Railroad in cooperation with the Oregon Agricultural College. This tour has been arranged primarily to stimulate interest in these homely pursuits, and to help in a material way to pound down the high and ever-increasing cost of living. Competent instructors are with the train to explain to the people how the work can most effectively be done.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The status of the summer training camps, like Plattsburg, was materially changed in the Senate when an amendment to the army appropriation bill was adopted limiting the use of the camps to persons obligating themselves by a "term of enlistment" prescribed by the Secretary of War.

RESTRICT USE OF CAMPS TO RECRUITS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The status of the summer training camps, like Plattsburg, was materially changed in the Senate when an amendment to the army appropriation bill was adopted limiting the use of the camps to persons obligating themselves by a "term of enlistment" prescribed by the Secretary of War.

The amendment was proposed on the ground that while civilian training was enough for peace days, now that the country was at war, training should only be given to those willing to give service in return.

TRAVELERS AS FARMERS

TORONTO, Ont.—Members of the Commercial Travelers Association of Canada are being asked by their president to fill in cards stating the length of time they will be willing to spend on farms this spring and summer in order to do their share toward increasing the food production.

WAR REFERENDA PLANS PART OF PROPAGANDA

Initiated in Several Pro-German Cities of Wisconsin in an Effort to Create Adverse Public Sentiment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The three attempts at a peace-war referendum made in Wisconsin show the futility of such a movement, if inaugurated wholly on the responsibility of individuals, especially when those individuals themselves are not free from the suspicion that they are more actively engaged in advancing the interests of one or the other side of the European belligerents than they are of promoting the interests of the United States or of peace.

When the plan for the war referendum was put through the city council at Monroe, Wis., the questions written by Judge J. M. Becker were so worded as to strike every person who examined them as hitting at the allied nations, while upholding the bias that they almost caused an uprising among those who were not pro-German. When the saner ones saw what had been done they compelled the withdrawal of all but the single question as to whether the United States should declare war on Germany.

When the time came for balloting, it was established that the pro-Germans all voted, while many of those who were not pro-German refused to vote. The voting in some of the wards was not allowed in the actual polling place, and this served to cheapen it in the eyes of voters, who dubbed it a "curbstone proposition."

The campaign conducted by outside pacifist organizations was deplored by many as showing a union of the pro-Germans and the pacifists, this being sure to work harm to the cause of universal peace.

Just how the whole affair in Wisconsin was conducted under pro-German auspices is shown by the experience of Sheboygan and Manitowoc, both strong pro-German lake cities. At both places the movement was started by men and newspapers decidedly anti-American. By wording the question: "Shall our country enter the European war?" the pro-Germans at Manitowoc, it was declared by many citizens, dodged the whole issue that ought to have been put before them, namely, should the United States defend its own rights? This action caused those who were not pro-German to refuse to vote, and made the affair entirely one-sided. The final results—1460 for peace and 15 for war—was in no way representative of majority sentiment as it is usually obtained.

At Sheboygan, the very fact that the referendum was organized in the office of a newspaper controlled by the Brumder interests of Milwaukee stamped it as pro-German. The newspapers controlled by the Brumders have been conspicuous in upholding the cause of Germany in every controversy between the United States and Germany. Again those who were not pro-German refused to participate in the election, and the total vote cast up to the time the referendum was called off—4112 votes against war and 17 for war—was in no way representative of community opinion, as it is obtained under approved American methods.

Many sincere friends of peace in Milwaukee and throughout the State regret that the institution of the referendum was made through abortive attempts to serve the interests of those who are strongly one-sided in their views of European affairs. True international peace, it is pointed out, must be brought about by those who place the cause of peace above racial bias.

REGIMENT OF PUEBLO INDIANS MAY BE FORMED

New Mexico Governor Considering Plan—May Be Used as Border Guards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SANTA FE, N. M.—Gov. W. E. Lindsey of New Mexico is giving serious consideration to a request for a commission to organize a regiment of Pueblo Indians for use as the President may direct, but preferably for guard duty along the Mexican border in the event of attack from Mexico. The regiment is the proposal of Francis C. Wilson, a lawyer, who asks to be given the command.

Mr. Wilson was for several years attorney for the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico and knows them thoroughly. The Indians are expert horsemen, indefatigable travelers whether mounted or on foot, and are regarded as efficient in scout duty. Mr. Wilson has held conferences with a number of the chiefs, or head men, who have assured him of their eagerness to volunteer for service in the national defense.

Two other volunteer regiments are in formation in New Mexico, patterned after the Roosevelt Rough Rider regiment and to be commanded by men who served in the Roosevelt regiment during the Spanish War. Former Gov. George Curry, a captain in the Rough Riders and later chief of the Philippine constabulary, is the leader in this latter organization.

It now seems probable that Gov-

nor Lindsey will call an extra session of the State Legislature to provide funds for New Mexico's military equipment. The regular session of the Legislature appropriated only \$5000 for the use of the Adjutant-General and measures were introduced to abolish the National Guard because of dissatisfaction with the National Guard system. A special session will be required properly to finance any military organization the State may need.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Thirty young women have made application during the past week to the local Army and Navy recruiting offices for enlistment as nurses, clerks, stenographers and wireless operators, but owing to the fact that orders for enlisting women have not been received here their applications could not be considered. They have been filed, however, and when the order is received they will be notified. There were 17 applicants for enlistment in the Navy here during the week ending Friday, making a new record. Of this number seven were rejected. There is much activity at the Army recruiting station.

Thirteen young men have joined a class in motor car mechanics with a view of offering their services as chauffeurs for transport or other service. An expert mechanic is instructing them in the details of motor car construction so that they will be able to remedy any minor defects which might occur while they are driving.

President Henry S. Barker of the Kentucky University has received the following telegram from Adjutant-General McCain at Washington: "Bulletin issued establishes infantry unit, senior division, reserve officers training corps at your institution," and accordingly plans made some time ago for starting the course in military training at the State University will begin immediately. It is proposed to make the course secondary in the first two years, but in the junior and senior years will be made a major subject. Graduates will be assigned as temporary second lieutenants until given permanent assignments.

At a mass meeting of citizens at the Boys High School plans were made for forming and drilling companies of citizens on the High School campus, which will accommodate 1000 men in drill formations. Drills will be conducted by experienced officers every afternoon between 2 and 4 o'clock and every evening between 7:30 and 10 o'clock. The campus has been electrically lighted for the purpose.

Prof. O. L. Reid has issued a statement to school teachers in the public schools announcing that the time has come for whole-hearted patriotism and that any teacher "who cannot find in his heart to teach America and her sacred cause in this struggle of democracy against autocracy, should resign."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—A mass meeting held in the Civic Auditorium here, called for the purpose of promoting the idea of universal military training, was attended by about 8000 people, who unanimously endorsed the universal training idea. Judge W. W. Morrow of the United States District Court presided and the meeting was addressed by Governor Stephens, Walter MacArthur, United States Shipping Commissioner and a prominent labor leader on the coast, Gen. William L. Sibert and others.

General Sibert said he believed that universal training would prove to be that long sought way through which practical democracy would be achieved by bringing all classes into direct contact with one another.

Governor Stephens announced that the State Council of Defense would recommend that the Legislature at once pass a law preventing the coercive or suppressive use of the National Guard in industrial disputes, which act, he said, would undoubtedly stimulate enlistment.

GENERAL GOETHALS TO BUILD FREIGHT SHIPS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Maj.-Gen. George Goethals, builder of the Panama Canal, has been formally requested by President Wilson to take charge of the building of 1000 wooden ships for foreign commerce and has accepted the office.

Increase of overseas tonnage is regarded as an imperative need to defeat the German submarine campaign and keep up the flow of supplies to the Entente Allies, consequently the greatest importance is attached to the plans of the shipping board for building wooden ships, which have been approved by the President and the Council of National Defense. The entire resources of available shipbuilding yards are to be used for the purpose.

The shipping board has \$50,000,000 at its disposal for the construction and purchase of vessels and it is estimated that, beginning early in the fall, ships at the rate of 200,000 tons a month can be turned out.

USE OF THE FLAG AS A FOOD LABEL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Because of the extensive use of the national colors at this time, the counsel of the National Wholesale Grocers Association calls attention in the Bulletin to the rights of a manufacturer to use the American flag on a food product label. "There is no national law on this subject," he points out, "except the act recently enacted by Congress prohibiting the use of the United States flag for advertising or commercial purposes in the District of Columbia." Thirty-nine states have enacted statutes prohibiting use of the flag or any representation thereof for advertising or commercial purposes.

CHICAGO GRAIN MEN CALLED BY THE GRAND JURY

Federal Authorities Trying to Run Down Leaders in Deals in Wheat and Corn That Have Put Up Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—A number of prominent grain people were summoned by the grand jury here Wednesday, in the beginning of a Federal investigation incited by the prevailing price of wheat and corn. The object of the inquiry is to determine whether certain large traders have made extensive profits by buying on the board within the last few weeks. Those subpoenaed included large factors, and smaller men suspected of being their agents. The Government believes it has information that huge profits have been made through speculation since the declaration of a state of war with Germany, and is trying to run down its leaders.

On the board it is stated, with authority, that, added to the transportation difficulties which have consistently operated to put up prices, the buying of the allied governments has been tremendous, acting to stimulate the prices of all commodities. Present fluctuations, which are wide, will continue, it is declared, as long as trading continues at a minimum. Trading is so small that it is said that the sale of 10,000 bushels of wheat today will cause a larger fluctuation than the sale of 100,000 or 200,000 bushels would a few weeks ago.

Against Food Gambling

Congress Is Asked to Prohibit Fictitious Deals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—To prohibit gambling in foodstuffs, Representative Kelly of Pennsylvania, has introduced a bill into Congress which, if made a

law, will place rigid restrictions upon members of stock exchanges and boards of trade. The bill, which is not distinctly a war measure, may, members of Congress believe, be passed at this session of Congress, because of the emergency in the food situation, which has already become one of the war problems before Congress. It has been referred to the committee on Post Roads and Post Offices.

After defining the terms "foodstuffs" and "securities," the bill provides that no person shall be allowed both to buy and to sell foodstuffs upon any exchange. It provides that no dealings in foodstuffs may be done in exchanges and on boards which do not strictly comply with regulations of the Post Office Department in keeping full, accurate and complete records of every transaction. It also declares it illegal to pretend a sale with the intent of recording a quotation or price.

The following transactions in foodstuffs and securities are prohibited: Washed, or fictitious sales, and margin sales where there is no intent actually to purchase or deliver. If settlements are made without the completion of the purchase or sale of the foodstuffs, this shall be prima facie evidence of violation of the law.

Violation of the rules and provisions will cause expulsion from boards and exchanges, and the infliction of other penalties.

Trading in Futures Stopped

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Speculation in butter and eggs in the central market was dealt a hard blow on Wednesday when the directors of the Chicago butter and egg board voted unanimously to abolish the rule providing for trading in futures. Transactions hereafter will be limited to spot delivery. There has been talk of the board of trade taking similar action, but an official of the grain market told this bureau no such action was contemplated.

IDAHO SUBSCRIBES TO WAR LOAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

BOISE, Ida.—Idaho, through the Board of Land Commissioners, has subscribed for \$1,000,000 of the war loan as an investment of school and endowment funds at par, regardless of the interest the loan shall bear.

MAJORITY OF SOCIALISTS DENOUNCE WAR

Action of United States Branded as Unjustifiable and Dishonorable—One Committeeman Stands by the Nation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The war by the United States against Germany was bitterly denounced as "unjustifiable," "dishonorable" and a "crime against the people of the United States and against the nations of the world," in the majority report of the Socialist committee on war and militarism, read Wednesday to the National Convention of the party, in session at the Planters Hotel.

The report, signed by 11 of the 15 members of the committee, recommends "continuous, active and public opposition to the war by mass meetings, petitions, and all other means within our power."

One paragraph recommends "unyielding opposition to all proposed legislation for military or industrial conscription."

The report calls "upon workers of all countries to refuse to support their Government in their wars," and terms the present conflict a war of capitalists. The Administration is bitterly assailed for "hypocrisy" in urging a declaration of a state of war with Germany.

Mrs. Kate Richards O'Hare of St. Louis was the first to sign the majority report. Among the other 10 signers were Morris Hillquit and Victor L. Berger.

John Spargo presented a minority report, in which he argued that, since the United States had entered the war, it should be prosecuted with all the vigor of the Nation.

A third report, casting about middle way between the other two, was presented by Louis D. Boudin, New York; Kate Sadler, Washington, and Walter B. Dillon, New Mexico.

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TWELVE PRIVATE RADIO STATIONS TO REMAIN OPEN

(Continued from page one)

now represented in the 40 officers and 844 men of the naval militia now quartered at the pier. The additional hammocks for the men and cots for the officers are being made ready for navy regulars, reservists and naval militia not yet called to the colors. Mail for men quartered at the pier should be addressed care of Postmaster, Commonwealth Pier, South Boston, Mass.

Work at the Marblehead training camp for the United States Naval Reserve Force is to be continued, according to Navy officers at the Charlestown Navy Yard today and plans will be rushed to equip the Eastern Yacht Club as quarters for the men training there. When the room at the Eastern building is taken up the overflow will be accommodated at the Corinthian Yacht Club and any others will be taken to the Commonwealth Pier station in Boston.

Within three days the 1700 men enrolled in the Naval Reserve force will be called to duty, said the officers, and every day, 50 at a time, the men will be summoned, equipped and start training for active duty. This applies to class 4 of the force. Capt. John Gibbons, U. S. N., has been made a naval force commander for the first naval district and will have charge of all the patrol boats as well as all other navy craft in this district.

Comdr. R. D. Hasbrouck, captain of the Boston Harbor and the Navy Yard, said today that the work of placing Boston Harbor defenses, mine layers, sweepers and patrols on a war basis has progressed so that within a few days he will be able to turn the work over to a subordinate and automatically assume charge of a section of the naval district. There are eight sections to the district and he is to have charge of the one between Minot's Ledge and Cape Ann.

Serjt. William J. Kirkpatrick of the Marine Corps Band at the Charlestown Navy Yard left today for Washington, D. C., to become drum major of the Marine Corps Band.

Officers of power boats of various sizes, mostly small, for use in coast patrol duty, have been coming in so fast that the officials at the Charlestown Navy Yard nor the committee on boats of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety have been able to answer all of the letters. All letters will be answered, however, as soon as possible, and officers will make inspection of the boats, when necessary, to see if they will meet the requirements.

More large boats are wanted, said Lieut. Nathaniel P. Ayer this morning. Owners are particularly urged not to offer boats that are plainly unsuited for submarine chasers.

Headquarters for the Massachusetts State Guard, the official title of the Home Guards, are being opened at the State House in Boston today by Col. Butler Ames, who was yesterday appointed to the command of the new organization. Colonel Ames is a graduate of West Point and Massachusetts Institute of Technology and saw active service in the war with Spain. The State Guard is intended to be a second line militia, enlisting men regarded for any reason as unsuited for the Massachusetts National Guard or the United States Army.

Surveys of small harbors along the Massachusetts coast are being made under the direction of the State Highway Commission for the benefit of submarine chasers and coast patrol boats. Mine-sweeping tugs are sweeping the main ship channel of Boston Harbor once a day beginning at daylight. United States sea captains intending transatlantic voyages have been offered official information as to proper routes to any European point by P. P. Leary, British Consul-General at Boston.

Students at the Harvard Law School were advised yesterday to complete their courses before enlisting by A. Lawrence Lowell, president of the university. "Complete your law school work first, then go into it with a will," said President Lowell. "Do not let a feverish desire to do something cloud your judgment. Most students want to run somewhere—but they don't know where. This is not a football game and there is no applauding multitude. You are not going to be the kind of officer who climbs over a trench with a flashing sword. You will sit in your tent and be notified to charge the next day. You will have all night to think and plan it out, and if you do not have patience, calmness and good judgment, you will not make good officers."

Seed Plenty Promised

Committee on Food Production Takes Steps to Prevent Shortage

Plenty of seeds at reasonable prices are promised by the committee on food production and conservation of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety to any farmer or other citizen in the State who is going to plant more staple food crops this year than he did last in order to help relieve a possible war shortage. The principal seed houses of the State are cooperating with the committee and have given their assurance that there will be no shortage of seeds for staple crops such as corn, peas, beans, potatoes, etc.

Shortage of any particular staple seed that may develop in spite of the precautions that have been taken will be met by the committee by getting seed outside the State in accordance with a plan already formulated. The committee has the promise of money and help to get such seeds at cost. Labor sufficient to handle the increased acreage of staple food crops will also be provided by the committee that is perfecting arrangements to borrow factory workers for this purpose during certain seasons of the year.

Manufacturers are aiding the work

of the committee in many ways, especially by giving land to be cultivated by their employees. Some of the concerns are going so far as to plow and harrow the land and provide a head gardener to supervise all the work. The produce raised in every case to be entirely the property of the man who does the work on the garden plot. Seed and fertilizer at cost will be furnished by many concerns to employees who wish to cooperate in the home or community garden movement.

Essex County children will be trained this summer in practical farming and how to preserve fruits and vegetables at the agricultural school in Danvers that is under the direction of the Essex County commissioners.

One hundred boys will be handled at a time in the farming classes, and 50 girls can be accommodated at once in the canning classes. Boys in the farming classes must enlist for a term of not less than 30 days, during which time they will be under military discipline and will be given two hours military drill a day in addition to five hours practical experience at raising agricultural crops. Admission to either the boys' or girls' classes is through public school superintendents in Essex County.

Unused portions of the golf links of the Brae Burn Country Club in Newton will probably be devoted to raising foodstuffs this year, following a recommendation of the United States Golf Association to all golf clubs. A committee of Brae Burn members is considering the details of the plan now. The club has between 75 and 100 acres of land that can be devoted to farming if plans for a proposed additional nine-hole course are given up.

Flag Raisings Held

Boston Elevated Company and Pearl Street Merchants Celebrate

Post Office Square had a double flag raising on the Converse Building at 12:30 this afternoon. The Boston Elevated Company raised a flag at the corner of the building, and at virtually the same time merchants on Pearl Street unfurled a banner across the street from the Pearl Street side of the building. A little girl, Miss Mary Sullivan, raised the Elevated flag, and a small boy, Earl Hersey, pulled the rope that projected the other flag across Pearl Street. A crowd of about 200 people saw the two ceremonies and heard the speeches that accompanied the Elevated flag raising.

"Ten men are needed in civil life to keep one man at the front," said Matthew C. Brush, president of the Elevated, in urging civilians to do their duty as well as soldiers. Other speakers were Mayor Alfred S. Hall of Revere, Lieut.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge and Maj. William H. Parker in charge of the Marine Corps recruiting station in Scollay Square. Fifteen applicants for enlistment were in the recruiting station before the Marine Corps band which played at the flag raisings had returned after a short street parade.

East Boston will witness a flag raising and patriotic mass meeting this evening at the Iona Social Club. Prominent among the speakers will be Mayor Curley, former Governor Bagley, former Senator Edward E. R. Bates, Captain Burroughs, U. S. N.; District Attorney Pelletier and former Representative Edward I. Kelly. The Municipal band will furnish music.

Comparison between the present war and the Revolutionary War as both being wars for freedom was made by Capt. Sumner E. W. Kittelle of the U. S. S. Georgia at a patriotic meeting of women at Hotel Somerset yesterday. "Massachusetts is as ready to do her duty now as were the Minute Men then," he said. "Don't look upon this as a short war or as an easy war. We must make the utmost effort in every department of life if we would do our share in maintaining civilization on the circuit of the earth."

Unqualified approval of the position taken by the Government of the United States in declaring war is expressed in a resolution adopted by the officers and directors of the Harvard Alumni Association. The resolution offers the services of the association for any purposes in which it can be helpful. A similar pledge of support was made by members of the New England Shoe Wholesalers Association.

Patriotic meetings were held last night at Brookline, Hyde Park and East Weymouth. Flag raisings were held in many places in Greater Boston, more being reported than for several days. Ways for aiding the preparedness movement were discussed at meetings of the Boston Society of Engineers and by the Simmons Club of Boston. Plans are being made for a preparedness census of the 4750 Boy Scouts in Greater Boston to ascertain what each member is qualified to do that might be of service to the country. Two military companies were formed yesterday by students at Malden High School.

Allegiance should be pledged to the "American" flag instead of to "my" flag, according to Sons of Veterans meeting at Lorimer Hall yesterday, and such a recommendation will be made to the national encampment of the order. A soldier's or sailor's uniform is sufficient to entitle its wearer to any of the privileges of the Boston Y. M. C. U. it was voted at a meeting of the board of directors yesterday.

The 53-foot power cruiser Cheechako has been bought by John J. Martin of the Boston Yacht Club, and will be turned over to the Government for coast patrol duty under the name Wasaka III. Two of Mr. Martin's sons will be in the crew to man the boat. Governor McCall spoke at dedication exercises last night in a new National Guard armory in Woburn.

Boston Street Commissioners propose if permission is granted by the Fire Prevention Commissioner to store all dynamite belonging to the city in one place suitably guarded. At present about 3000 pounds of dynamite belonging to the city is stored in approximately 50 different places.

The Malden factory of Wadsworth,

Howland & Co. was the scene of a flag raising yesterday. A patriotic address was given by A. P. Felton, general manager and vice-president of the company. Marshall Flynn of Company L, Fifth Regiment, M. N. G., gave the call to colors and played patriotic airs.

Newton High School boys who have attended the training camps at Plattsburg or Plum Island have been appointed a committee by Principal E. C. Adams to canvass the sentiment of the student body in Newton's three high schools as to the formation of some sort of volunteer military organization. The committee is to report next week.

Navy Recruiting Orders

All Time Limits Affecting Appointment of Petty Officers Waived

Recruiting for the Navy is expected to take a leap forward as the result of orders received at the Boston recruiting station today that all time limits would be waived from now on affecting the appointment of petty officers. Previously one year's service as apprentice seaman has been necessary before promotion to petty officer's rating. Now, a man may become a petty officer as soon as he shows he has the qualifications.

Records for recruiting at the Boston stations were broken yesterday by both the Army and Navy. The Navy enlisted 43 men and the Army 19. "Flyers" urging enlistment in the Marine Corps are to be dropped from an aeroplane over Braves Field this afternoon in case the scheduled opening of the baseball season takes place. The Marine Corps and the Navy have both been offered original posters by civilian artists. One received today by the Marine Corps showed a man greeting a recruiting officer. The caption underneath the poster was: "This man walked 50 miles to enlist. How far would you go?"

Rules for Living Proposed

Rules for good form during the war in an effort to make economy the style are being promulgated by the National Special Aid Society. It is laid down as good form "to dress plainly, to live frugally, to give simple presents, to plant vegetables in place of flowers in the garden, to avoid extravagance of every kind and the display of luxury." Bad form is defined as "to wear jewelry in public places, to give costly presents or expensive entertainments, to set an elaborate table."

The formation of a committee on labor with some women in its membership, in connection with the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, will be urged by women's civic and labor organizations this week, according to a statement made yesterday by Miss Mabel Gillespie of the Minimum Wage Commission. The placing of women on a labor subcommittee would be the only way, it is hoped, by which women would be given a representation on other of the subcommittees.

Free Transportation Urged

Representative Alfred J. Moore of Jamaica Plain asked Mayor Curley today to have the Boston Elevated carry soldiers in uniform free. Such action, it was said, would relieve the national guardsmen who are protecting elevated property from paying their fares every time they have to visit a new locality or are transferred from one point to another. Matthew C. Brush is to take the matter up.

RECRUITING FOR NATIONAL GUARD IS TO CONTINUE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Recruiting of the National Guard up to 100 a company, and probably later to 150; will continue, the War Department said today, in answer to inquiries as to whether recruiting had ceased. The statement issued by the Army censor said:

"The War Department learned that the impression exists that recruiting for National Guard organizations is not to continue. Such an impression is not correct and in order that it may be removed, department commanders have been informed that National Guard organizations may be recruited to the maximum peace strength of the Regular Army."

The guard has a very much lower percentage strength than the Regular Army and 65 was the maximum strength allowed the guard before this last call into the Federal service. We will probably authorize it to 150 when we get the 100.

At the same time the department said that its call for 20,000 artisans, clerks, stenographers and the like, for the quartermaster's enlisted reserve corps is meeting with satisfactory response. Applications for these positions can be made to the department quartermasters at Governors Island, New York; Federal building, Chicago; Fort San Houston, Texas, and 216 Main Street, San Francisco.

LIGHT CONTRACT HEARING

The State Gas and Electric Light Commission held its one hundred and third day's hearing on the contract of the City of Boston with the Edison Electric Illuminating Company at the State House yesterday. That a decision may be expected some time this summer was declared by Chairman Weed of the commission.

SALARY ADVANCE REJECTED

The committee on Public Service reports "leave to withdraw" on the petition of Herbert Parker and others that the salaries of the justices of the Municipal Court of the City of Boston be established at \$7500 per year, and of the associate justice at \$7000. Messrs. Clark and McLaughlin of the House dissent.

PLOT EVIDENCE IN EXPLOSION AT EDDYSTONE

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Apparently conclusive proof was said to have been furnished to the authorities by two young persons that the explosion on Tuesday in the shrapnel-loading plant of the Eddystone Ammunition Corporation, 12 miles from here, and the attendant loss of possibly 150 lives, was the result of a plot.

One of these persons, a woman living at Trenton, N. J., was alleged to have found a note and a diagram in the Broad Street Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad in this city, telling of the plot to blow up the munition works. The other person, an employee of the Baldwin Locomotive Works living at Chester, was alleged to have furnished information that the explosion was caused by a bomb equipped with a time fuse that had been placed in the building by an employee of the corporation.

According to a Federal agent who was said to have interviewed her, the woman said she had found the note on last Sunday, while she was waiting for a train for Pottsville. The note was lying on the floor, where it had presumably been dropped by one of the German conspirators. It was addressed to a man whose name is in the possession of the authorities, and read in part, as follows:

"All ready to blow up Eddystone. Send us help." The initials "N. K." were signed at bottom. A rough diagram of the Eddystone plant, as well as of the League Island Navy Yard accompanied the note, it is said.

The Chester resident interviewed by the authorities is a young man and boards with a family at Sixth and Barker streets. He was said to have given the authorities the name of the man who saw the bomb in the shrapnel loading plant a moment or two before it exploded.

Scouting for Smuggler

Second Munitions-Carrying Ship Reported off Pacific Coast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Another munitions-carrying schooner is on the way to a port in the Gulf of California, according to word received here. The news has resulted in the strictest patrol of the Lower California coast since the start of Mexican revolutionary troubles. Two torpedo boat destroyers that entered a Pacific port following the reported capture of an ammunition-smuggling vessel destined for a Mexican point remained only long enough to replenish their bunkers before steaming at top speed to sea again.

It was reported that a secret service agent was killed aboard the captured schooner during the action between the vessel and the destroyer. This agent, after boarding the munitions carrier when the ship was beached, is said to have been shot by one of the smuggler's officers while in the act of signaling to the warship.

Dynamite Plot Discovered

Wire From Mexican Side of Border to California Powder Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Plots to destroy the Hercules Powder Company's plant at National City, near here, and the dye factory of the Lower California Chemical Company at Chula Vista, also a town on San Diego Bay, have been frustrated by Secret Service agents.

According to reports from authoritative sources a wire was discovered leading from a shack on the Mexican side of the international boundary to a building of the Hercules plant, where powerful explosives are manufactured.

Dynamite, it is alleged, was to have been used in blowing up the dye works. As a result of evidence in the hands of Government agents, a score of arrests are expected. At the Hercules plant, potash is manufactured from kelp and explosives from the potash.

Arsenal Explosion at Frankford

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Philip McNally was killed and Joseph Miller was injured in an explosion in the high explosive building of the Frankford Arsenal last night, due to an accident.

VIRGINIA PRISONER HELD FOR GRAND JURY

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—The alleged German plot to incite negroes to rebellion will be investigated by the Federal grand jury. W. T. Clements, charged with attempting to enlist the aid of negroes in the German cause, was bound over today to the July grand jury term of the United States court. He was alleged to have promised the negroes social equality when the Teutons were returned victorious.

OLD BELFRY CLUB

On account of the serious international conditions the Old Belfry Club of Lexington has voted to cancel all arrangements for Lexington's Patriots Day ball, an annual event of considerable social importance in that town. The club under whose auspices the annual ball is given unanimously decided last night that it would be inappropriate to hold the affair this year in view of the nation's present position.

PREFERENCE BILL PASSED

The Massachusetts House today passed to be engrossed the bill providing a preference of 5 per cent in civil service examinations to men who have been in military or naval service and have been honorably discharged.

MAINE CAPTAIN IS CAPTURED BY SUBMARINE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Master Charles Willard, South Portland, Me., was reported captured, with the owner of the schooner Marguerite, New York, which was attacked by a submarine off Sardinia, according to State Department cables this afternoon.

The message from the consulate at Tunis, dated the 10th, said: "Schooner Marguerite, New York, No. 92,139, gross tonnage 1553, net 1407, Callieri to Algeria in ballast, de Bearenchea, 128 Pearl Street, New York, owner, and Charles W. Willard, South Portland, Me., master and only American aboard, reported captured. Probably sunk by submarine, unknown nationality, 35 miles southwest of Sardinia, April 4, 8 p. m. No resistance or attempt to escape. No ships in sight. Ten minutes notice. Strong winds. Tow refused; 46 hours in open boat. Picked up by French torpedo boat. Landed Bizerte. No casualties. Papers held by submarine. Total crew 12. Ship Marselles."

ADDITIONAL PAY FUND PROTESTED

Protesting against the appropriation feature of the "additional pay" bill, State Treasurer Charles I. Burrill has written a letter to the chairman of the Massachusetts House and Senate committees on Ways and Means. The bill, providing an additional \$10 a month for soldiers and sailors of the National Guard, which was passed to be engrossed in the House yesterday, provides that the State treasurer may issue bonds not to exceed \$1,500,000 to secure funds to pay the guardsmen.

"That sum may not be enough if a large force of men are called into service," said Treasurer Burrill. "Suppose this State put 50,000 men in the field and I am authorized only to borrow \$1,500,000, why we would have only enough money to pay the soldiers for a few months. I wrote \$3,000,000 into the bill and it was cut in half."

"I believe the Legislature ought to have confidence enough in my judgment to let the figure I mentioned stand. Even if the figure was made \$5,000,000 it would not be too great. It would not indicate that such an amount would be borrowed. I think the bill should be changed, so wrote to the committee chairman asking them to do so."

STATUS OF GERMAN CREWS ESTABLISHED

Treatment to be accorded the officers and men taken into custody when the German and Austrian ships interned in Boston Harbor were taken over by the United States Government is to be the same as is accorded debarred first class passengers arriving at Boston whose deportation under existing conditions is impossible, according to instructions from Washington, D. C., received this afternoon by Immigration Commissioner Henry J. Skeffington. The orders stated further that the officers are to be given quarters separate from those of the members of the crews, and that the food for the officers is to be of a slightly better grade than that furnished the men. Officers and men are now at Deer Island.

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP BENZOL PLANT

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Attempts to destroy the benzol plant of the Woodward Iron Company here last night were frustrated only after a pitched battle it was learned today.

Surprised by watchmen in their attempt to force an entrance to the plant, two men opened fire on the guards. In the gun fight which followed the men escaped.

They left behind a grip containing 18 sticks of dynamite, eight yards of fuse and two dozen dynamite caps, as evidence of their intentions. State authorities were appealed to by the Woodward company for troops.

SALVATION ARMY TO AID

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The entire resources of the Salvation Army, which include 900 branch administrative buildings throughout the country, 84 hotels, 12 industrial establishments and 25 hospitals, were pledged to the assistance of the Government in the war at a conference here of the leaders of all the districts east of Chicago. A committee that is preparing a report in detail of the personnel and physical property of the organization that would be available for war service will take a copy to the President and to the War and Navy departments.

ENABLING MEASURE FILED

Because of Attorney-General Attwell's ruling that cities and towns could not legally pay the salaries of employees who have entered the military or naval service of the United States, Representative Daniel W. Casey of South Boston today, on behalf of Mayor Curley, filed a bill authorizing cities and towns to pay part of the wages and salaries of employees who have entered the service.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Adverse report was made in the Massachusetts Senate today by the Committee on the Judiciary on 13 bills relating to payments under the Workmen's Compensation Law, including several providing that payments should be made from the date of injury rather than from a date 10 days afterward.

LAW FOR SUNDAY WORK IN HOME GARDENS URGED

Governor McCall Receives Proposal for Modification of Old Massachusetts Statute

A proposal for a modification of the present Massachusetts law which forbids farming on Sunday was laid before Governor McCall today by Fred L. Merritt, New England manager of the Alexander Hamilton Institute, with a view of permitting gardening on Sunday. Under the present law it is a misdemeanor for a man to use even a hoe in his home garden on Sunday, but it is felt by many of those interested in an increase in food production that some kind of a modification of the law would be a material help, especially to the cultivator of a small garden whose time for such work outside of regular business is necessarily limited.

Mr. Merritt's letter to Governor McCall was as follows: "In view of the great and pressing need for foodstuffs, due to our entrance into the war and our duty to the Allied nations, every large corporation and every patriotic citizen is offering available land for cultivation."

"This public-spirited movement will amount to little unless the land is actually cultivated and vegetables will not flourish unless properly tended. But who is to do this work and when is it to be done?"

"The vast majority of the work of cultivation, since the farmers of the country will be busy with their own farms, must be done by men who are busy during the week and who for one reason or another are not acceptable for service in the active volunteers."

"For me to get into my automobile on a Sunday morning and drive into the country, changing tires en route, would not be considered reprehensible, but on that same Sunday were I to take a hoe and work in my garden I would be guilty of a misdemeanor. "It is time that this condition should be remedied, so that it should be possible for a citizen of this Commonwealth to perform a patriotic duty without violating one of its obsolete statutes."

Mayor Favors Home Work

Mayor Curley received a letter from Miss L. Blanche Young of West Roxbury today asking that some action be taken to allow the cultivation of home gardens on Sunday, as many people have only that time for any extensive work, and an old statute of Massachusetts forbids, among other things, the tilling of the ground on the Sabbath. After talking the matter over with Stephen O'Meara, commissioner of police, the Mayor asked John H. Sullivan, corporation counsel, to draft an amendment of the old law which would make the working of home gardens on Sunday legal, although any commercial work in gardens will be prohibited.

Trespass Laws Quoted

Copies of trespass laws that would apply to cases of theft of growing fruit or vegetables from "home gardens" may be obtained from the State Board of Agriculture. The board urges all persons with gardens to post their land with copies of these laws and also to prosecute any violations by notifying the authorities.

Complaints have come in frequently in recent years by people living in the city or in the large towns that it is useless for them to raise vegetables or fruits as their produce is stolen by marauders before they can get it themselves. This year, especially, where there is such a large movement on for home gardens, the board feels it is important that land owners should know of their rights, and also that garden vandals should be notified that they will subject themselves to heavy fines or prison sentences when they trespass in orchards or gardens.

EXCURSION BOATS TO RESUME TRIPS

Steamship service on the Nantasket, Provincetown and Gloucester lines operating out of Boston is expected to be normal this summer, with the Nantasket trips opening next Saturday, the Provincetown on June 17 and the additional Gloucester steamer added when necessary. One line, the Boston, Nahant and Point of Pines, is expected to be discontinued this summer, say officials, as the increased cost of operation and a slackening demand for excursion trips make the line unprofitable. Port formalities are increasing daily and the number of pleasure boats in use this summer is expected to be less as many will be turned into patrol or submarine chasers. The Nantasket steamers use the Nantasket Roads, Hull Gut and Ware River route inside the mined area, and therefore no abandonment of service is expected. All lines, however, hold themselves in readiness to serve the United States Government in any way possible, say officials.

POLISH LEGION TRANSFERRED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—A Vienna telegram reports that a Polish volunteer corps, composing the Polish legion, was transferred at Warsaw on Wednesday to the Polish Army of the Central Powers.

An army order conveying Emperor Karl's good wishes for the future career of the volunteers was read at the ceremony.

CANADIAN HIGHWAY PLANS

PRESCOTT, Ont.—Plans for the construction of a new cement highway leading from this town to Ottawa are under way.

BRAZIL SEVERS RELATIONS WITH GERMAN EMPIRE

Official Word of Break Has Reached Washington—No Verification of Uruguay Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Official word has reached Washington of the severing of relations with Germany by Brazil.

Brazil's note to Germany severing relations refers to the note of protest sent by Brazil in response to the German announcement of unrestricted submarine warfare in which the Government of Brazil stated that it would hold the German Government responsible for any unlawful acts against Brazilian commerce or the lives of its citizens.

The note states that carefully verified reports have established that the Brazilian merchantman Parana was torpedoed without warning, without any command to stop, with utter disregard for the safety of the crew and that five shells were fired by the submarine although the Parana made no attempt to escape and was well lighted, including illumination of the shield on the ships side with the name "Brazil." Therefore, the note concludes, relations with the German Government are severed.

It is stated that the Brazilian Embassy that Brazil has very few ships trading with Europe so that submarines have little opportunity to give Brazil provocation to take the further step of declaring war.

Announcement of Brazil's formal severance of diplomatic relations with Germany, in many circles, however, the view was expressed that the republic should go further and actually enter the war. Several newspapers began a bitter attack on the Government, demanding the resignation of Foreign Minister Muller because of his German descent.

Whether any further steps are taken will depend, as it did in this country's case, upon the acts of Germany. The fact that the Brazilian Congress will in a few days meet for organization preliminary to opening its session on May 1, is no indication of intention of declaring war, since May 1 is the regular date of meeting, and the preliminary session is customary.

No verification has been received here of the issuance of Uruguay's proclamation of neutrality.

A special session of the Congress of Uruguay has, however, been called by President Viera. It is pointed out here that this does not indicate anything further than that the President has something of large importance upon which he desires to consult Congress. Some action indicating approval of the course taken by the United States is considered likely. Uruguay was one of the countries whose reply to the German announcement of unrestricted submarine warfare was especially strong in its protest.

Bolivia has already aligned herself "solidly with the position taken by the United States," so that a strong and widespread approval of the action of the United States is clearly shown in South America.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Thomas F. Smith, secretary of Tammany Hall, is expected to be elected to Congress today in the special election to fill the vacancy of the Fifteenth New York Congressional District. His opponents are John Neville Boyle, Republican, and J. D. Cannon, Socialist.



Filene's

FIRST

OF THE

WAR

FASHIONS

The army coat, one of the first new war fashions. Forestry cloth, \$35.

Women's shop—Fifth floor
Washington St., at South Station

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

ture of Monchy le Preux, near the Arras-Cambrai road and about six miles east of Arras. Monchy constituted a key position by reason of the fact that it is situated on a plateau rising sufficiently above the surrounding district to dominate it and even overlooking the next highest hill between it and Arras.

The Germans had, therefore, lavished immediate care upon it, surrounding it with machine gun forts and filling the roads leading to it and every commanding position with groups of snipers. The position was eventually turned by maneuvers beginning with the capture of positions to the north and northwest, and finally the Germans evacuated the position during the night.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The official German communication issued last night by the War Office says:

Near Pampouze (east of Arras) English infantry attacks and several cavalry attacks near Roex failed, with heavy enemy losses.

On the southern bank of the Scarpe, near Monchy and Rancourt, there have been engagements throughout the day which developed favorably for us.

East of Bullecourt (west of Cambrai) and near Hardecourt, northwest of St. Quentin, 1000 English prisoners, together with 25 machine guns, were captured.

From Soissons to as far as Rheims there have been most violent artillery duels.

Since early morning today, says yesterday's German official statement, fighting between the British and German forces developed on both sides of the Arras-Cambrai road and between Bullecourt and Queant.

The German statement adds that fighting activity in a limited area to the north of the River Scarpe yesterday at Givency en Gohelle, Farbus and Fampouze effected no change in the situation.

Yesterday afternoon the British after violent artillery firing brought forward strong forces on both sides of the Arras-Cambrai road for fresh attacks, but they were repulsed with heavy losses.

Along the Bapaume-Cambrai road minor engagements have occurred. St. Quentin and La Fere were bombarded with grenades and shrapnel, as on previous occasions.

From Vailly to Rheims the artillery activity is daily increasing.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—This morning's British communication states: "Early this morning the British troops attacked and captured two important positions in the German line north of Vimy Ridge, astride the River la Souchez. A number of prisoners were taken by the British. During the night hostile attacks upon the British new positions on the northern end of Vimy Ridge were driven off by British machine gun fire, with heavy German losses. Some progress has been made south of la Scarpe River."

The official report from British headquarters last night reads: "Snow has fallen heavily and continuously throughout the day, rendering observation impossible and greatly impeding the operations of our troops."

This morning two German counter attacks on our new positions in the neighborhood of Monchy le Preux were successfully beaten off. Prisoners taken in Monchy le Preux state that they had orders to hold the village at all costs.

Further south bodies of our troops succeeded in penetrating a German position in the neighborhood of Bullecourt and secured a number of prisoners. At midday they were counter attacked by large forces of the Germans and forced back to their own lines. The German attacking troops were effectively engaged by our artillery and suffered heavy losses.

Our aeroplanes were active again yesterday and in spite of a strong westerly gale and frequent snowstorms performed valuable work in cooperation with our infantry. A number of hostile machines were seen. All our aeroplanes returned safely.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The official French statement issued today reads: "Important battles, were carried after the most bitter kind of fighting southeast of Coucy forest."

Between the Somme and the Oise there was a violent artillery struggle during the night. South of the Oise French troops, following artillery preparation, attacked a German position east of Coucy and Quincy-Basse, pushing the Germans to the southeast border of Coucy forest and after violent fighting carried important points in the face of heavy resistance. The Germans lost heavily.

In the region of Soissons, there were artillery engagements and patrol fighting. North of the line, French reconnaissances penetrated the enemy lines at several points, imprisoning 40 of the Germans.

East of Saigneul, the French drove the Germans out, capturing trenches which had been taken by the Germans in April. In the Champagne, two German attacks were checked by French fire.

In the Woëvre, a French raiding party inflicted losses on the Germans. The official communication issued by the War Office last night reads: "The artillery fighting was quite active in the region of St. Quentin."

South of the Oise, the Germans, after a lively bombardment, pushed back one of our detachments northeast of Verneuil-sous-Coucy. We drove them out immediately from our position by a counterattack.

There was marked activity on the part of the two armies in the region of Berry-au-Bac and La Pompelle, as well as various points along the Champagne front. In Le Preire Wood we effectually shelled the German organization.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)—The official statement issued by the War Office yesterday reads:

Last night a large enemy party dislodged our patrol guard in the region of Vukpaskala, 12 miles north of Rostchke, and occupied first line trenches. Our opponents were forced back again by our artillery fire. In the region of Terechkovez, in the direction of Sokol, our opponents, after artillery preparation which resulted in the destruction of our barbed wire entanglements at various places, forced their way into the trenches of our patrol guards. They were unable to maintain their hold and evacuated the trenches, after having bayoneted some of our wounded.

On the Rumanian front there were scouting reconnaissances and rifle firing.

On the Caucasian front, in the region of Rachta, south of Uchovne, our troops are conducting a stubborn battle with the Turks. Elsewhere on this front scouting reconnaissances and reciprocal firing occurred.

In the region of Galatz a German airplane, which fell on Galatz, enveloped in flames.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—The official Italian statement issued yesterday reads:

Artillery activity was more lively than normal west of Lake Garda and in Val Lagarina. Italian batteries replied to an Austrian artillery attack on Limone by shelling the Austrian lines in the Arco and Rovereto vicinity. On the Carso, there was favorable Italian patrol activity.

BRITAIN MARKS UNITED STATES' ENTRY INTO WAR

(Continued from page one)

well take place at no very distant date. The conference, Mr. Lloyd George said, will settle the destinies of nations for no one knows how many ages to come.

Referring also to the question of democracy, Mr. Lloyd George declared that democracy was synonymous with peace and, he said emphatically, "I see peace coming, a peace, that is, which is not the commencement of preparations for further war, but a peace such as the world has never had."

"War," he declared, "may, as a result of this peace, be abolished perhaps forever from the category of human crimes."

Those men, Mr. Lloyd George said, who had won the battle just concluded at Arras had been reported as attacking with the dawn. "What better simile could be got," he declared, "and then explained how the dawn of a new era was approaching which might well herald the total abolition of war. The simile of the dawn was impressive and thoroughly appreciated by those present."

With tumultuous applause, the American Ambassador brought the proceedings to a close.

Dr. Page's Speech

America Ready to Share Fight for Democracy

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Presiding at the largest gathering of the Anglo-American community ever held in London today, the American Ambassador, Dr. Page, said, "These are great days for the Republic. We have now set out to help in an enterprise of saving the earth as a place worth living in. There is no need to restate the meaning of this enterprise to you. Every man here knows it. Every man has thought it out for himself. What is new about it to us is that it has now become our immediate American enterprise."

"The clear and solemn call of the President and the voice of Congress, which is the voice of the people, are to us a high call of duty. And you have already answered."

"At such prompt action I am not surprised, for I know you. Nor would any man be surprised, even if he did not know you, provided he knew only that you are Americans. We, as our countrymen at home, are. From all the old states, from the states of the great valley, from the South and from the Pacific, they will come as many millions strong as need be. You are parts also of our great industrial organizations and financial institutions. They, too, are already at the service of our Government. I think we shall have to do no commanding. And of this I am sure, if the Americans in London have anything that our Government can use, it has not even to ask for it. The free offer of it has already been made, for I have myself had the pleasure to make it on your behalf and at your prompt and patriotic insistence."

"Another thing that is new in our experience is that, for the first time, we shall come to a war in the Old World, except indeed, when once before we came hither to suppress the Barbary pirates. It is singular that our present errand is so similar to that."

"Of our coming overseas to fight, many consequences will follow. First and foremost, we all trust an earlier

victory. Then a better understanding of us by the free nations of Europe and of the free nations of Europe by us. And this, as I see it, is the largest constructive political need of the world. And we come in answer only to this high call of duty not for any material reward, not for territory, not for indemnity, not for conquest, not for anything save only the high duty to succor democracy when it is desperately assailed. We come only for the ideal."

Continuing, the Ambassador said, "What is the United States? A vast territory of great resources? Yes. A hundred millions of prosperous people? Yes. But the United States is more than these. The Republic is a system of society, a scheme of life, a plan of freedom, a state of mind, an ideal that every human being shall have the utmost possible opportunity for his individual development and that nothing shall be put in the way of that development."

"This ideal is the Republic. It was for this and upon this that our fathers established it. This we have not forgotten, nor shall we ever forget it. It is to make sure that this ideal shall not now perish from the earth that brings us into this war. High as the cost and great as the toll of us that may be made, we shall be better for standing where we have always stood, whatever the cost."

BRITISH GAINS COINCIDE WITH PREVIOUS PLANS

(Continued from page one)

began, the Germans were bound to know something of what was about to happen. But it was still possible to surprise one's opponent as to the time when the attack would begin. The British began the battle of the Somme with eight days' bombardment. They began the so-called battle of Arras with three days' bombardment, ending with a battering of such intensity as had never before been experienced by any belligerent. The Germans had no idea that an attack would be launched at the moment actually chosen and were sheltering in their dugouts from the rain of shells. They were thus caught quite unprepared, as there was ample evidence to show. Tactically it was a complete surprise.

The real meaning of the battle was, broadly speaking, this: That the Germans did not dare to fight in the unfavorable position in which they found themselves as a result of the Somme battle and that von Hindenburg had made an effort to fight at his own time and place. He had failed, for the British had begun the battle at their own time and place.

General Maurice emphasized the importance of the great captures of prisoners. It indicated what was well known, namely, a heavy German concentration in this region. It compared very favorably with the total of prisoners, namely, about 2000, as a result of the first day's battle of the Somme and the British losses for the first two days of the battle of Arras had been considerably less than half the losses for the corresponding period in the Battle of the Somme.

This result was due to increased experience and a vastly greater total of guns and munitions. How the situation would develop remained to be seen, but General Maurice remarked that it was undoubtedly a fact that the Germans had very great reserves behind this front and these reserves would have to be beaten before further marked progress could be made. It was clear, General Maurice felt justified in thinking, that the great battles which are now pending will go favorably for the Allied nations.

COURTESIES EXCHANGED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—King George has received from President Poincaré a telegram of congratulations on the splendid British success. King George has replied conveying the heartfelt gratitude shared by the British people and himself for the friendly congratulations so kindly expressed.

TEMPORARY WAR MINISTER

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—A Vienna telegram states that General von Schleyer, chief of the War Control Department, has been appointed interim Minister of War, while his predecessor has been given an army command.



Riding Equipment

Just received per SS. Cedric a large shipment of English Riding Saddles, Bridles and Accessories, all of the highest quality.

We carry today the largest stock in the country of English Saddlery and

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BRITISH LOSSES BY SUBMARINES SHOW DECREASE

Of 4773 Large Ships Arriving or Departing 17 Sank Week Ending April 8, Smallest Percentage in Seven Weeks

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—An Admiralty statement of British shipping losses by gun and submarine for the week ended at 3 p. m. April 8, gives the following particulars:

Merchant vessels of all nationalities over 100 tons net arriving at United Kingdom ports, excluding fishing and local craft, 2406; departures, 2367. British merchant vessels of 1600 tons gross or over sunk by mine or submarine, 17; under 1600 tons gross, 2; British merchant vessels unsuccessfully attacked by submarine, 14; British fishing vessels sunk, 6.

The 17 vessels of 1600 tons or over included one sunk during the week ended March 25, and one during the week ended April 1.

The two vessels under 1600 tons lost include one sunk during the week ended April 1. The 14 vessels unsuccessfully attacked include one during the week ended March 25, and three during the week ended April 1. The six fishing vessels sunk include one during the week ended April 1.

The following table, compiled from figures given out by the British Admiralty, shows results of seven weeks of the campaign against British shipping. The number includes ships sunk by mines and those sent down by U-boats. The Admiralty states:

| Week | Arrivals and Departures | % Sunk | Beat off |
|-------------|-------------------------|--------|----------|
| Feb. 25-27 | 4,541 | 21 | 6.46 |
| March 4-6 | 5,005 | 23 | 4.6 |
| March 11-13 | 3,944 | 17 | 4.3 |
| March 18-20 | 5,082 | 24 | 4.7 |
| March 25-27 | 4,747 | 25 | 5.2 |
| April 1-3 | 4,580 | 31 | 6.6 |
| April 8-10 | 4,773 | 19 | 4.0 |

Italian Shipping Losses

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—The Ministry of Marine issues the following statement of the Italian shipping losses for the week ended April 8. Arrival of merchant ships of all nationalities at Italian ports, 494, with tonnage of 470,560 tons; departures, 477, with tonnage of 496,692 tons; Italian steamers under 300 tons sunk, 5; sailing ships under 300 tons sunk, 10. One steamer was unsuccessfully attacked by submarine.

SPY ACTIVITY IN CHICAGO IS CLOSELY GUARDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Government representatives here have received a great amount of information of one kind and another relating to the alleged activities of German agents in this vicinity, and are busy running it over. Rumors of arrests, and disappearances of suspicious persons, continue to be heard. Some of yesterday's most important tales were openly discredited by the Government, and others by plant officials, this bureau found late Wednesday. The fact is that what the Governor and Government are doing in the way of rounding up German agents hereabouts is well guarded up to date.

Spies Arrested in South

NORFOLK, Va.—Government agents in Virginia and North Carolina are arresting many alleged spies and suspicious persons. In Norfolk the Government agents have much work on their hands because German officers of the cruisers Eitel Friedrich and Kronprinz Wilhelm were on intimate terms with many persons in Norfolk and Portsmouth. Among the persons under surveillance of the Government are several women.

ALLIED LEADERS TO UNITE IN WAR CONFERENCE

(Continued from page one)

appointing a permanent United States commission to go to the allied countries to represent this Government on the ground after the preliminary arrangements to be considered by the commissions are completed. It is considered in some quarters that a commission of technical men, financial, economic and military, would be able to adjust matters for the United States much more speedily than would be possible through the embassies. The food and munitions problem of the Allies is considered the most important phase of the entire situation at this juncture, and the dispatch of the military force will not be considered until arrangements are made for supplying the necessities both in the trenches and among the people of the allied nations.

The Government is already in possession of information in a general way as to the needs of the Allies. For present activities the Allies are understood to be well supplied with munitions, and to have as many men in the field as they can equip and feed under present conditions. Through a coordination of the munitions industry in the United States, and the raising of a large army, the United States will be in a position later to supply any need in either field.

Members of the Council of National Defense who are also members of the Cabinet, have been studying the best methods of aiding in the defeat of Germany, and they look to the President's word that the most pressing need of Europe is for food and money. Therefore, the American Government will seek to supply those to the nations with whom it is making common cause.

The Government is already in possession of information that several of the Allied nations will be glad to accept loans from the United States. Russia and France probably will be among the first nations supplied.

In its consideration of ways of raising a large army, and at the same time keeping necessary industries going at full speed, the Administration has decided to consider separately the production of luxuries and the necessities. It is taken for granted that people will be willing to give up luxuries.

In making exemptions from military service, if Congress authorizes the draft, the Government will take the position that if young men work in industries producing luxuries, their labor is not necessary, and they will not be exempted. Just what will be classed as luxuries has not yet been determined.

BUSINESS WOMEN'S CLUB

At the annual meeting of the Business Women's Club at the clubhouse yesterday the following officers were unanimously elected: President, Miss Lois L. Howe; vice-presidents, Mrs. Robert A. Woods and Mrs. F. S. Root; secretary, Miss Blanche L. Goell; treasurer, Miss Bertha M. Howland; directors for three years, Miss Maude B. Kendrick and Miss Emma J. Puffer.

TAXICAB DRIVER HELD

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Frank E. Bashaw, a taxicab driver of Agawam, admitted in the police court yesterday that he was drunk when his taxicab overturned on Page Boulevard last Tuesday, injuring the two women occupants. His case was continued to April 18 with bail fixed at \$700. He pleaded guilty to operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor and drunkenness.

GUARDSMEN WITH DEPENDENTS MAY BE DISCHARGED

Acting Adj.-Gen. Sweetser Receives Order Authorizing Action if Officers Deem Advisable

Authorization for the discharge of National Guardsmen with dependents whether they wish to be discharged or not was received this morning at the office of acting Adj.-Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser, and is the same order that has been reported as sent to other sections of the United States. The point is made at the office of the acting Adjutant-General, however, that authorization does not mean that such action is compulsory, merely that authority is delegated which may or may not be made use of. The present policy of not discharging any man with dependents from the National Guard unless he requests such discharge, or unless it seems to the commanding officer of the unit to be for the good of the service, will be adhered to in Massachusetts, it was announced at the Adjutant-General's office today.

The order follows: "The Secretary of War authorizes the discharge of all enlisted men of the National Guard who have families dependent on them, members of which would, while the soldiers are in Federal service, be entitled to the comforts provided by the act of Congress approved Aug. 29, 1916, whether they wish to be discharged or not."

Dependents mean in the terms of this order only wife, children or dependent mother. Careful investigation will precede discharge in all cases.

General Sweetser favors a change in the present enlistment system to make the service for "the term of the war" only instead of for six years. Governor McCall and General Sweetser both think that the term of service is keeping many men from enlisting who would otherwise be glad to fight as long as there was real need of their services.

SENOR ARREDONDO VISITS WASHINGTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Don Elisseo Arredondo, who was confidential agent of the Constitutionalist Government of Mexico in Washington during some of the most trying times in the relations of the two countries, is in Washington to take his family with him to Spain where he will be Minister.

The former Ambassador Designate, as he was generally called, has been absent from Washington several months, having been summoned to Mexico City for a conference with the First Chief, now President.

It was not until he had been absent from Washington several weeks that it became known that Ygnacio Bonillas was to be Mexican Ambassador here and that, therefore, Senor Arredondo would not return here in official capacity.

SECRETARY M'ADOO CONFERS ON BILLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo met with the Senate Finance Committee today and outlined, on behalf of the Administration, the plans under contemplation for raising the huge war revenue and loan to the Allies.

DRAFT MEASURE STILL DEBATED IN COMMITTEE

After Five Days of Sessions, House Military Affairs Body Has Arrived at No Definite Decision on Various Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In its five-day session the draft bill in the House Committee on Military Affairs seemed to be little nearer a definite decision on conscription today than at the beginning of its debate. Members were again in executive session.

The House of Representatives did not meet today. Instead several important committees were meeting, most of them behind closed doors. The war emergency bill was up before the new special subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee and the Committee on Foreign Affairs was in session on general business relating to the war.

The Merchant Marine Committee will, next week, report favorably a bill authorizing the President to take control of all wireless stations and their equipment as a war measure.

The Webb Spy Bill was again before the judiciary body. It is not the plan of those in control to have these measures, except that of the \$7,000,000,000 financial measure reported Wednesday, come before the House this week. The bond measure will be up for debate Friday.

The House is said to be well divided on the question of conscription, a fairly prevalent feeling being that the volunteer system should be given every possible chance before a draft is resorted to. On the contrary there are many who declare that the volunteer system is undemocratic and that it is the duty of the nation to see that each eligible citizen does his part. They also believe that the psychological effect of an immediate draft by the United States would have a desirable effect in the world war.

BILL TO STOP EXPORTS GOING TO GERMANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator King of Utah this afternoon gave notice of his intention to introduce in the Senate a bill placing an embargo on export commerce from the United States to neutral countries where it is apparent that merchandise is finding its way to Germany through this channel, and thus aiding a Government with which this country is at war.

A resolution requesting the Secretary of Commerce to submit to the Senate full data respecting the increase of exportations to neutral countries since the beginning of the European war was introduced today by Senator King and went over under the rules until Friday. The marked increase of neutral exports over normal times has been a matter of frequent comment in official circles and now that the United States and Germany are at war it is felt it is time to call a halt.

LAW OFFICER NOMINATED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson today nominated William C. Fitts of Birmingham, Ala., to be an assistant attorney-general.

FISK

Non-Skids

have the confidence of car owners everywhere—a confidence built into every Fisk Tire at the factory—you can't buy greater dollar-for-dollar value or more real tire quality. "When you pay more than Fisk prices you pay for something that does not exist." Remember that.



Fisk Tires For Sale By All Dealers
THE FISK RUBBER COMPANY
of N. Y.
General Offices: Chicopee Falls, Mass.
Fisk Branches in More Than 125 Cities

DELAY IN INQUIRY UPON TELEPHONE RATES OPPOSED

Public Service Board Objects to
Suspension of Action at First
Meeting of Conference Com-
mittee of Legislature

Members of the Public Service Commission opposed delay of the proposed inquiry into telephone rates and service in Massachusetts at the first meeting, late yesterday, of the conference committee of the Legislature, which was appointed by the presiding officers of the two branches over three weeks ago.

Members of the conference committee were divided in their opinion, the argument being raised by two senators that the inquiry ought to be delayed because of the war. Other committee members doubted whether the war preparations would cause conditions which the inquiry would interfere with.

Philip L. Spaulding and M. B. Jones, representing the telephone company, appeared before the committee. They did not state that the company opposed the inquiry or even a postponement of the inquiry but told of efforts of the company to serve the State in its war preparations. They expressed the opinion that an examination of the company's affairs under war conditions might not disclose the usual state of affairs.

Chairman Frederick W. Macleod and Joseph B. Eastman of the Public Service Commission agreed that conditions were unusual, but urged that their commission be given funds for the inquiry. They assured the committee that the commission would in no way embarrass the company in the extraordinary work it is doing.

"I don't know now whether the rates charged by the telephone company are too high or too low," said Chairman Macleod, "and I don't approach the subject of an investigation with any preconceived idea that the rates are too high, but the public have a right to know on what basis the charges are made and that the charges are subject to the superior order of the State."

"We ought to go slow," Commissioner Eastman said, "but I don't consider that the war situation calls for the abandonment of the whole proposition."

Senator Gifford of the committee said he did not believe there is any public demand for an investigation except from a few individuals and local improvement organizations in Boston; he insisted that the movement for an investigation was chiefly a political one.

Representative Young of the committee remarked that inasmuch as both branches of the Legislature had voted in favor of an inquiry he regarded the point as disposed of, and that the only question before the Conference Committee yesterday was whether it was advisable to undertake the investigation while the company is carrying on the special rush work for the Federal Government.

"War has been blamed for many things," said Senator Cavanaugh of the committee, "and now it seems strange that members of the Legislature use war as an excuse for opposing the investigation. There is a public demand for the investigation. I believe the investigation could be made with out interfering with the company's patriotic interest in the State and Nation."

Senator Bean stated that the better way would be to give the Public Service Commission a standing appropriation of moderate size so that it might keep in its employ experts to supervise the operations of the Telephone company.

No action had been taken by the conference committee on the subject when the session closed yesterday.

The conference committee is composed of Senators Bean of Cambridge, Cavanaugh of Everett and Gifford of Barnstable and Representatives Warner of Taunton, Young of Weston and McAllister of Lee. All except Mr. Lyman were at the conference.

It was appointed when the two branches got into a deadlock over an item in the Public Service Commission budget bill, of which the \$15,000 telephone inquiry item is a part. The deadlock forced the whole bill to be referred to the committee.

Since both branches of the Legislature have gone on record in favor of the inquiry appropriation and since the deadlock was over an item which had nothing to do with this subject, there is considerable wonderment at the State House as to exactly why the telephone officials were invited to the meeting to speak with regard to the inquiry. Many believe that since the Senate and House have overwhelmingly voted for the inquiry, that question is settled.

WOMAN'S TRADE UNION

At the Woman's Trade Union League meeting last night John F. Stevens of the Committee on Public Safety talked on "Safeguarding the Workers in War Time." Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald presided. The speaker explained the work of 20 or more committees organized by the State in anticipation of war and called special attention to the need of food conservation and farming.

SWIMMING POOL FAYORED

Mayor Curley, at a conference of South End residents in City Hall yesterday, declared himself in favor of equipping the Municipal Building to be built at the corner of West Brookline Street and Shawmut Avenue, with a swimming pool and an assembly room. He said the estimated cost of the structure was \$250,000.

MASSACHUSETTS G. A. R. TO PLAN FOR ENCAMPMENT

State Sessions Are Closed and
Preparations for the Big Gather-
ing in Boston Are Begun

Preparations for the coming national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in Boston next August are to be pressed by the members of the Massachusetts Department, which adjourned its State encampment yesterday after sessions continuing for two days. William J. Patterson, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, told the delegates of the preparations being made by state encampments, posts and members of the Grand Army all over the United States for the coming national encampment in Boston.

Before the business session of the State encampment closed yesterday, Luther W. Bixby, E. F. Morrell, David King, Walter E. Snow and George W. Pratt were elected members of the Council of Administration.

Commander-in-Chief Patterson installed the newly elected officers and Department Commander Daniel E. Denny of Worcester reappointed Philip A. Nordell assistant adjutant-general. President Wells and Chaplain Horton of the Massachusetts Senate presented the department with a stand of silk colors, a gift from the State Senate to the Massachusetts G. A. R.

The Woman's Relief Corps closed last night with a dinner in honor of Mrs. Ida K. Martin, national president. At the afternoon session the following officers were elected to the executive board: Mrs. M. Eunice Coolidge of Athol, chairman; Miss Freda Heuser of Brighton, Mrs. Ella F. Long of Hyde Park, Mrs. Lillie E. Tibbets of Danvers and Mrs. Emma A. Henry of Brookline.

The last session of the annual convention of the Ladies of the G. A. R. was held at the Quincy House yesterday afternoon and the recently elected officers were installed by the national president, Mrs. Virginia C. McClure of Peoria, Ill., assisted by the national inspectors, Mrs. Mary E. Tarbox of Fryeburg, Me., and Mrs. Martin F. Gilmore. The association voted to present \$100 to the John A. Andrew Home for Veterans and Widows.

Mrs. Mabel M. Ham of Arlington, Mass., was elected president of the Sons of Veterans Auxiliary yesterday. The other officers chosen are Mrs. Alice A. Platt, Melrose, vice-president; Miss Lottie L. Ford, Marshfield; Mrs. Cora Hanners, Beverly; Mrs. Etta K. Cook, Melrose, council; Mrs. Kate Bush, Westfield, treasurer; Mrs. Kathleen Hamblett, Winchendon, chaplain; Mrs. Myrtle Stoddard, Chelsea, patriotic instructor; Mrs. Minnie Taber, New Bedford, inspector and Mrs. Grace F. Howland, instituting and installing officer.

Mrs. Mattie R. Tucker installed the new officers of the Massachusetts department, Daughters of Veterans, yesterday afternoon at the closing session of the annual two days' convention in Chipman Hall, Tremont Temple. More than 300 members attended.

Sons of Veterans yesterday elected Dr. Ernest W. Homan of Wakefield, division commander. Other officers elected were William A. Leslie, Whitman, senior vice commander; John T. White of North Adams, junior vice commander; Charles McNear of Ashland, James H. Hagerty of Somerville and Rufus Soule of New Bedford, members of the division council. The installation was conducted by National Patriotic Instructor Guy Richardson of Boston.

A committee was appointed to cooperate with the Government for defense and military preparedness consisting of Past Commander-in-Chief Fred E. Bolton of Boston, Past Commander-in-Chief Charles K. Darling, Past Commander-in-Chief J. B. MacCabe, Senator E. E. Hobson of Palmer and Charles T. Harding.

POSTMASTERS NAMED FOR NEW ENGLAND

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following postmaster nominations were received for confirmation by the Senate:

Massachusetts—Frederick H. Mulcahy, Gardner; James H. Madigan, Harvard; Abner Harlow, Mattapoisett; James Lally, Milford; John J. Mahoney, Mittineague; Michael A. Keegan, Rockland; Edward L. Harkins, Shirley; Josephine E. Dempsey, South Ashburnham; Joseph H. Whelan, South Lancaster; Edward W. Sullivan, Stockbridge; D. Anthony Sheehan, Weston. Maine—Edward C. Watson, Naples.

COUNCIL POSTPONES ACTION

Action upon Governor McCall's appointment of Mrs. Mary H. Dewey of Cambridge to succeed herself as a member of the State Board of Labor and Industries, was postponed by the Executive Council until next Wednesday, at its session yesterday. No action was taken yesterday on the question of approving the salary of John P. Meade of Brockton, appointed by the State Board of Labor and Industries a Deputy Commissioner of Labor.

WOBURN ARMORY OPENS

WOBURN, Mass.—The new armory for Company G, Fifth Regiment, M. N. G., was dedicated last night. Guests included Governor McCall, Speaker Cox, acting Adjutant-General Sweetser and former Adjutant-General Pearson.

BAHAMA ISLAND RESTRICTIONS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Governor of the Bahama Islands has notified the State Department that he has issued an order forbidding any person to land on the islands after April 9 without a passport containing a photograph.

PONY EXPRESS BILL WILL SOON BECOME A LAW

Massachusetts Senate Passes
Measure Designed to Give No-
License Communities the Priv-
ilege of Keeping Out Liquor

Passage of the Pony Express Permit Bill through the Massachusetts Senate, foreshadowed by the overwhelming support given the measure on its second reading Tuesday, took place late yesterday, without opposition and on a voice vote. Since favorable action has also been taken by the House, the bill, after passing through the formal enactment stage in each branch, will soon go to Governor McCall for his signature.

Sponsored by the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League and backed by anti-liquor and social organizations, municipal officials and many leading citizens in all parts of the State, the bill is regarded as a notable advance in temperance work and in line with the ultimate aim to abolish all intoxicants. One of the arguments of the liquor forces has been that prohibition or no-license "does not prohibit." The law, which the pony express permit bill will amend, has operated to give support to this argument because it has forced no-license communities to grant permits for the expressing of liquors in unlimited amounts within their borders. The bill removes the mandatory feature of the law, thereby making it optional with the no-license community itself whether or not permits to express liquors into the town shall be granted.

The Senate yesterday refused to reconsider its action of Tuesday, when it passed to be engrossed the bill to provide for heavy fines or imprisonment, or both, for those who monopolize or combine to control the prices of food and other necessities in common use. Reconsideration was refused by a vote of 20 to 15, thereby preventing Senator Chamberlain of Springfield from offering an amendment striking out the clause exempting the labor of persons.

By a vote of 19 to 18, the Senate refused to pass to a third reading the bill authorizing cities and towns to establish the "two-platoon" system, so called, in connection with their fire departments, after voting to reconsider the measure.

Consideration of the bill to relieve the financial condition of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, was again postponed, this time until next Tuesday.

The Senate refused to concur with the House in the amendment to the "poor debtor" bill, so-called, to increase the fee from \$3 to \$5. A committee on conference was appointed to reach an agreement, with a similar committee from the House.

Without debate the Senate passed to be engrossed the bill to establish continuation schools throughout the State for persons between the ages of 14 and 16.

Senator Cross of Royalston obtained substitution of a bill which provides for deductions on a 15-minute basis from the pay of employees who have been tardy.

The original idea, he said, was to allow deductions only for actual time lost, but that, he held, was impracticable. His bill provided that if a man is late from one to 15 minutes, he shall lose 15 minutes' pay and if from 16 to 30 minutes, he shall lose a half hour. Senator Dahlborg opposed substitution on the ground that if a man wanted to punish tardy employees, he could discharge them, but that he should not penalize them by withholding money they had earned. Substitution of the Cross bill prevailed on the rising and on the roll-call votes.

In the House yesterday the "four workers' bill," so-called, providing for three shifts for workers in paper mills which operate continuously, was ordered to a third reading, after it was amended so that not only shall no worker be "required," but shall not be "requested or permitted" to work more than the eight hours specified in the bill.

Additional committee reports received in the House were:

Ways and Means—"Ought to pass" on bill to forbid sale of municipal lighting plant without vote similar to vote by which plant was acquired; against bill for paying to cities and towns 35 per cent of money received by State for licenses of motor vehicles.

Metropolitan Affairs—"No legislation necessary" on Governor's message relating to cost of living, as far as relates to consumption of fish and South Boston Fish Pier.

HAWAIIAN PINEAPPLE OUTLOOK IS BRIGHT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, H. I.—Advices received by local planters are that the opening prices for Hawaiian pineapples on the mainland will be \$1.79 a dozen for the canned fruit, which means a price locally of about \$21.12 a ton to the growers for No. 1 pineapples, unless they have contracts on some other basis. The confident expectation now is that growers will receive more than \$20 a ton for their fruit.

Conservative estimates place the output of pineapples from the islands for 1917 at 2,400,000 cases, about the same as in 1916. It is stated that a considerable part of the Hawaiian pack for 1917 already has been sold, subject to the opening prices. The price of pineapples is expected to remain firm throughout the year, as it did last season.

ARGENTINA MAKES TARIFF INCREASE ON MOST IMPORTS

Newsprint Paper Placed on Free
List—Five Per Cent Duty on
Many Articles

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—Acting upon the recent message of President Irigoyen, Congress has just passed various bills of a far-reaching effect, including two laws providing for the increase in the customs tariff on all imports.

One of these measures calls for an ad valorem duty of 5 per cent on all articles heretofore on the free list, with some few necessary exceptions. The other law provides for an increased ad valorem duty of 2 per cent on all articles now paying a duty of 10 per cent ad valorem, or more, and an additional duty of 5 per cent on all those articles paying a duty of 20 per cent or more.

All newsprint paper which heretofore paid a duty of 50 centavo gold per kilogram has been placed on the free list. Another bill providing for an ad valorem tariff of 5 per cent on all exports, has been passed by the House of Deputies and is now awaiting the sanction of the Senate. Almost without exception, exports from Argentina have always been on the free list.

Congress has also authorized the executive power to negotiate a loan of \$265,000,000 gold, at a rate of interest not to exceed 6 per cent per annum, with an accumulated annual amortization of not less than 1 per cent. This loan is for the purpose of consolidating the country's short term indebtedness to run over a period of 20 years or more. Whether the Government will be successful in floating an external loan of this amount at the present time seems very doubtful, especially in view of the turn in the political events of the United States. Efforts may be made to float the loan internally, and although there are abundant funds in the Argentine to cover such a loan, Argentine investors have never seemed willing to invest their money in Government securities, preferring land investments, mortgages, etc., which promise larger interest returns.

At the same session Congress also sanctioned a loan of \$20,000,000 paper to be invested exclusively in public works, and another loan of \$16,000,000 paper, the proceeds of which are to be used in the exploitation of the Government oil reserves at Comodoro Rivadavia.

WAR RAILROAD BOARD OF FIVE DIRECTORS NAMED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Heads of the principal railroads in the United States meeting here at the call of the Council of National Defense, named a board of five men to direct the operation of American railways throughout the war.

It was announced that the purpose of the board will be to give the Government the best possible service, not only in transporting troops and military supplies, but in handling every necessary commodity.

Members of the board are Fairfax Harrison of the Southern (chairman), Howard Elliott of the New Haven, Samuel Rea of the Pennsylvania, Hale Holden of the Burlington and Julius Kruttschnitt of the Southern Pacific.

Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio and chairman of the defense council's advisory commission, will be an ex-officio member of the board, and the Interstate Commerce Commission will be asked to name another.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERNE, Switzerland.—A conference of representatives of the Roman Catholic parties of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Switzerland was held in Zurich recently. The meetings lasted for two days and the proceedings were confidential, but it is understood that the occasion was intended to mark the inauguration of an international Roman Catholic union, and that one of the chief subjects of discussion was the introduction of measures for bringing together again leading Roman Catholics in the political, cultural, and social realm and for reconciling Roman Catholic parties after the war.

An address was drawn up for submission to the Pope, and the conference resolved to invite the leading Roman Catholics of those nations not represented to join an "International Catholic Union."

D. A. R. DELEGATES TO LEAVE

The Massachusetts delegates, Daughters of the American Revolution, to the Continental Congress in Washington next week, will leave the South Station at 8:30 a. m. Saturday in three separate parlor cars. They will reach Washington at 8:30 p. m. It will be the only party to cross over the Hell Gate Bridge by daylight this month. The only regular train now passing over the bridge crosses at 1 a. m.

SOMERVILLE WOMAN'S CLUB

The annual reception and luncheon at the Somerville Woman's Club were held yesterday at the Vendome. In the receiving line were Mrs. Marion Shaw, Mrs. Charles Grimmons, Mrs. Samuel Walter Foss, Mrs. Lotta Smith, Mrs. Edwin P. Rose and Mrs. G. L. Rice. The honor guests were Mrs. Louise Tead, Mrs. Barbara Galpin and Mrs. Mary Pillsbury.

BOSTON BUDGET WORK ALL DONE SAVE PAYROLLS

Council Scrutinizes Estimates of
97 Departments and Subde-
partments and Adjourns Until
Next Week Tuesday

The Boston City Council, sitting as committee on appropriations, adjourned yesterday afternoon until next Tuesday when it will take up that part of this year's budget relating to appropriations for salaries. The councilmen finished with the 97 departments and subdepartments of the city service yesterday afternoon. Nothing remains to be done but to go over the payroll. Last year a majority of the council refused to approach the payroll problem in segregated, or itemized, form. This year it is known that they will scrutinize the payrolls, class by class, and make no attempt to dodge the issue.

The councilmen refused to pass the lump sum budget for the office of Francis A. Campbell, clerk of the Superior Civil Court. They stood it aside pending decision of the Supreme Court to which has been taken the demand of the city that Clerk Campbell be compelled to present to the Mayor and City Council his budget of proposed expenditures in itemized form. The clerk has refused to do this. The Finance Commission has had inspectors scrutinizing the conduct of that office and has issued official statements declaring that the administration in the Superior Civil Court clerk's office is expensive and not so efficient as it might be.

The budget of Clerk Campbell is estimated to amount in all to about \$385,000.

Budget Commissioner Rupert S. Carver told the councilmen that he and City Auditor J. Alfred Mitchell had estimated Clerk Campbell's budget at \$385,000, with the approval of Mayor Curley, by comparing Clerk Campbell's estimates with the expenditures of his office last year.

Mayor Curley notified City Auditor Mitchell last night that the pay of all city employees now on duty with the National Guard shall cease tonight. At the same time the Mayor requested John A. Sullivan, corporation counsel, to draw up an enabling act permitting towns and cities to pay their employees who have been called to the colors the equivalent of their salaries, less the amount paid them by the State and Federal governments. This bill is to be presented to the Legislature at once.

Mayor Curley's act in cutting off salaries was due to the ruling of Attorney-General Attwill that cities and towns have not now a legal right to pay men not actually giving service.

Henry H. O'Connor, proprietor of a fireproofing concern in Roxbury, named for superintendent of supplies, or purchasing agent, for the city of Boston by Mayor Curley, has been rejected by the State Civil Service Commission as no action was taken by the commission within 30 days of the appointment as required by law.

BIDS OPENED FOR BUILDING OF SUBMARINES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Navy Department opened bids for the construction by private contract of the remaining 23 of the 38 submarines authorized by the Naval Act of March 4, 1917. The other 10 submarines authorized by the act are to be constructed at the Portsmouth Navy Yard.

The limit of cost for these vessels is \$1,300,000 for construction under normal conditions.

The bids received were: Electric Boat Company—Four boats for \$1,524,000 each for boats to be built on Atlantic coast, and \$1,592,000 each for boats to be built on the Pacific coast. California Shipbuilding Company—Bid on not less than four nor more than eight boats on a cost plus profit basis.

Lake Torpedo Boat Company—Not less than four nor more than eight boats for prices ranging from \$1,288,000 each to \$1,299,000.

Schneider & Co. of Paris, France, offered to make a contract with the department for use of detail plans, specifications, drawings, etc., for \$65,000 on account of first vessel, \$45,000 on account of each succeeding vessel, or \$35,000 for licensing the construction of heavy oil engine for first vessel, and \$25,000 each for licensing the construction of the engine of each succeeding vessel.

WINTHROP MASONS MEET

WINTHROP, Mass.—Winthrop Lodge, A. F. and A. M., held its annual ladies' night last night in the auditorium of the Elks Home, with an attendance estimated at 350. Worshipful Master George L. H. Stevenson, Senior Warden Frank F. Cook, Junior Warden Albert S. Smith, Secretary James C. Nelson and Past Master Harry W. Aiken were the executive committee.

MILITARY OFFICERS RIDE FREE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The railroads operating out of Louisville have announced that all commissioned officers shall be permitted to ride free upon showing their tags and that any private bearing an order from a commissioned officer may have like privileges. This applies to state and national guards alike.

ANCIENT EGYPTIAN CITY OF CANOPUS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAIRO, Egypt.—Interesting discoveries have recently been made by Darius Pasha of what he believes must be the ancient Egyptian city of Canopus, near Aboukir Bay. He hopes to continue his excavations during the year. As the city is hidden in sand, the work entailed digging down 14 meters before the discoveries were made. The Decree of Canopus, which is now in the Cairo Museum, shows that in the reign of Ptolemy Euergetes Canopus was the most important religious center of Lower Egypt, and mentions three celebrated temples dedicated to Amon-Ra, Osiris and Isis respectively. Strabo speaks also of a temple in Serapis. It is hoped that the sites of these temples will be found.

The discoveries already made include a great public bath of the Ptolemaic period which is the most complete bath of that date that has yet been found in Egypt. It measures 26 meters by 24 and has a depth of from 6 to 7 meters. The establishment consists of 18 rooms arranged round a central hall, into which opened a number of baths of various kinds. There was also a large swimming bath and a reservoir for the water supply, besides many private baths. The building was made of calcareous stone covered with plaster and decorated with artistic Greek friezes. A number of bronze coins have been found bearing the effigies of Ptolemy Soter, Ptolemy Euergetes and Queen Berenice, and also several statues and the remains of a sphinx which probably came from some avenues of sphinxes leading to the temple. Among the statues is a Chinese figure, which is interesting as added evidence of the relations existing between China and ancient Egypt. Canopus was the commercial capital of Egypt, and was situated at the mouth of the Nile near the Red Sea Canal, which connected the Mediterranean with the Gulf of Suez.

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Mayor Curley notified City Auditor Mitchell last night that the pay of all city employees now on duty with the National Guard shall cease tonight. At the same time the Mayor requested John A. Sullivan, corporation counsel, to draw up an enabling act permitting towns and cities to pay their employees who have been called to the colors the equivalent of their salaries, less the amount paid them by the State and Federal governments. This bill is to be presented to the Legislature at once.

Mayor Curley's act in cutting off salaries was due to the ruling of Attorney-General Attwill that cities and towns have not now a legal right to pay men not actually giving service.

Henry H. O'Connor, proprietor of a fireproofing concern in Roxbury, named for superintendent of supplies, or purchasing agent, for the city of Boston by Mayor Curley, has been rejected by the State Civil Service Commission as no action was taken by the commission within 30 days of the appointment as required by law.

It was announced that the purpose of the board will be to give the Government the best possible service, not only in transporting troops and military supplies, but in handling every necessary commodity.

Members of the board are Fairfax Harrison of the Southern (chairman), Howard Elliott of the New Haven, Samuel Rea of the Pennsylvania, Hale Holden of the Burlington and Julius Kruttschnitt of the Southern Pacific.

Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio and chairman of the defense council's advisory commission, will be an ex-officio member of the board, and the Interstate Commerce Commission will be asked to name another.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERNE, Switzerland.—A conference of representatives of the Roman Catholic parties of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Switzerland was held in Zurich recently. The meetings lasted for two days and the proceedings were confidential, but it is understood that the occasion was intended to mark the inauguration of an international Roman Catholic union, and that one of the chief subjects of discussion was the introduction of measures for bringing together again leading Roman Catholics in the political, cultural, and social realm and for reconciling Roman Catholic parties after the war.

An address was drawn up for submission to the Pope, and the conference resolved to invite the leading Roman Catholics of those nations not represented to join an "International Catholic Union."

D. A. R. DELEGATES TO LEAVE

The Massachusetts delegates, Daughters of the American Revolution, to the Continental Congress in Washington next week, will leave the South Station at 8:30 a. m. Saturday in three separate parlor cars. They will reach Washington at 8:30 p. m. It will be the only party to cross over the Hell Gate Bridge by daylight this month. The only regular train now passing over the bridge crosses at 1 a. m.

SOMERVILLE WOMAN'S CLUB

The annual reception and luncheon at the Somerville Woman's Club were held yesterday at the Vendome. In the receiving line were Mrs. Marion Shaw, Mrs. Charles Grimmons, Mrs. Samuel Walter Foss, Mrs. Lotta Smith, Mrs. Edwin P. Rose and Mrs. G. L. Rice. The honor guests were Mrs. Louise Tead, Mrs. Barbara Galpin and Mrs. Mary Pillsbury.

DAYLIGHT SAVING BILL IS AGAIN BEFORE CONGRESS

Provides for Advance of One
Hour in Standard Time on the
Last Sunday of April

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representative Borland of Missouri has introduced into the National Congress a bill to save daylight and to provide standard time for the United States, in which he asks that, between the last Sunday in April and the last Sunday in September, clocks everywhere in the United States be advanced one hour.

The bill, which has been presented in similar forms to former congresses, comes this year with the indorsement of many associations of commerce and industrial organizations in the United States. It provides that the territory of the United States shall be divided into five zones, clearly defined, and that at 2 o'clock a. m. of the last Sunday in April of each year, the standard time of each zone shall be advanced one hour. At 2 o'clock a. m. on the last Sunday in September, the time shall be returned to the normal.

JEWS CAN NOW RETURN TO RUSSIA

WASHINGTON, D. C.—All doubt that may have existed as to the right of American Jews, either native or naturalized, freely to visit Russia was removed by the receipt at the Russian embassy of notification from the Petrograd Foreign Office of the exact terms of the decree emancipating the Jews of Russia from all of the restrictions under which they have lived for so long. The statement says:

"A decree has been issued by the Provisional Government on the 2d of April, abrogating all restrictions of the Russian citizens by reason of religion, race or nationality. Thus, all the present restrictions pertaining to the entrance into Russia of Jews of foreign nationality are abolished and their entrance will be governed by the same stipulations which apply to all other aliens."

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

A concert will be given by the Harvard University Glee Club and the Radcliffe College Choral Society in Saunders Theater, Cambridge, tonight. Officers of the student government for the coming year are: President, Miss Elizabeth Brandeis; vice-president, Miss Katherine Ham; secretary, Miss Priscilla Thorp, and treasurer, Miss Frieda Osgood. The seniors won the interclass athletic meet held in the college gymnasium last night with a total of 468½ points. The juniors were second with 428 2/3 points, the sophomores, third and the freshmen fourth. Individual letter awards were made to Misses Estella Garrity, 67½ points; Lucille Coburn, 66½; Eleanor Jones, 65½; Charlotte Bruner and Violet Ramsdell, 64; Bessie Rudd, 61½; and Dorothy Jones and Bernice Willard, 61. The senior class will receive a silver cup.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT PLAN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Melbourne
MELBOURNE, Vic.—Wheat growers have been guaranteed 3s. a bushel net for all wheat delivered at railroad sidings in the 1917-18 crop. The scheme was agreed upon at the recent Premiers' conference in order to prevent any falling off in the growing of wheat. Mr. W. M. Hughes, the Prime Minister, in a public statement on the new arrangement, said: "Although the Commonwealth and States are taking the risk that freight may not be available, or that the world's price may not be such as to cover the amount advanced to the farmer, together with the handling, freight and other charges, it was thought that in the interest of the whole Commonwealth the policy was a wise and statesmanlike one."

MURPHY SCHOLARSHIP

Gardner Murphy of Concord, a Yale graduate and a first year student in the Harvard graduate school, was awarded the Murphy scholarship by the Harvard Corporation yesterday. Appointments and reappointments of the board of overseers included the following: W. F. Dearborn and H. W. Holmes were made professors of education. A. B. Lamb, assistant professor of chemistry; A. M. Tozer, assistant professor of anthropology; C. R. Post, assistant professor of Greek and fine arts, and I. W. Bailey, assistant professor of forestry.

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MATTAPAN RISES IN OBJECTION TO LIQUOR LICENSE

Residents, Business Men, Church Leaders and Public Officials Unite in Protesting Application for a Fourth-Class Permit

Opposition to an application for a fourth-class liquor license at Mattapan Square was voiced by a large number of residents, businessmen, churches, and public officials of the Mattapan district and Milton at a hearing before the Boston Licensing Board yesterday. So many persons appeared to protest against the license that it was necessary to adjourn the hearing to the larger rooms of the Public Service Commission, which likewise failed to accommodate all the demonstrators.

The opponents of the license maintained that not only would the granting of the license be against the wishes of the residents and property owners of the district but that it would also tend to nullify the no-license vote of the Norfolk County, inasmuch as Mattapan Square is an important traffic center for converging lines.

Roger Wolcott, State representative from the Fourth Norfolk District, said that five transportation lines met at Mattapan Square, and that if the license were granted the square would become a center for the distribution of liquor to towns which voted for no-license. Representative Leo Hamburger also emphasized the effects of placing a license at a central traffic point. He also opposed it because of its harmful influence on the children of the district, and declared that conditions as at present were bad enough on account of the liquor which could be obtained from two fourth-class liquor licenses in Milton Lower Falls.

A letter from the Mattapan Board of Trade protesting against the license was presented by the Rev. Allan M. Taylor, who also recorded the citation of a mass meeting of citizens called to the action against the application. He also opposed it on the grounds that the present was not the time to open new places for the sale of liquor because the "present war crisis has shown in Europe that intoxicating liquor is detrimental to an army and that the consideration of the efficiency of the soldiers should be first in the thoughts of every one."

Capt. James J. Watkins of Police Station 19 said that he was opposed to the license and declared it would increase the duties of the police in the district. Albert S. Sargent, a probation officer of the Boston Municipal Court and a resident of the district, also opposed the license. He said that it was as necessary to protect the residents and the soldiers in a residential district as in the downtown districts of the city.

The Police Department of Milton was represented in opposition by Deputy Timothy McDermott. He said that what little trouble the Milton police were having with intoxicated persons could be traced, in the great majority of cases, directly to the two fourth-class licenses which had been granted in Milton Lower Falls.

Lincoln Bryan, town counsel of Milton, said he believed the petitioner was counting on the traffic passing through the square for trade more than on the residents or otherwise he would not have sought a location so close to the line between Boston and Milton and Norfolk County, which was no-license territory. He further opposed the granting of the license as it would tend to nullify the action of the people living beyond the square who were opposed to the granting of licenses.

As a representative of a large paper manufacturing company, Edward J. McDonnell Jr. said that the license would prove detrimental to the company as well as to its employees.

Opposition also was voiced by Horatio Lamb, a Milton business man, Francis Peabody and James E. McLoughlin, property owners. Mr. Lamb declared that the harmful effects of the opening of a fourth-class liquor store would reach the employees as well as business. A fourth-class license in a residential district, said Mr. McLoughlin, was in certain respects more detrimental than a first-class license, as boys who could not procure liquor in a saloon were able to induce older boys and men to buy it for them in a bottle goods shop.

The Mattapan Parents Association was recorded as opposed to the license by J. Frank Scannell, one of the two attorneys for the opposition, and the other attorney for the opponents, John B. Holt, said that by actual count at least 23,000 persons passed through Mattapan Square daily, exclusive of the automobile traffic.

The Rev. Francis J. Ryan objected to the placing of a license in a distinctly residential district to which many families had moved from places where liquor is sold.

A men's club of 110 members was represented in opposition by James A. Donovan. The Associated Charities of Boston, Mattapan district, was represented by Joseph J. Tillinghast. Other persons who spoke against the license were: John J. Moore of Milton, Dr. Francis P. McCarthy, John B. Steele, a property owner; John B. Bartley, a resident; Cornelius J. Desmond, a property owner; Senator Alpheus Sanford and Representative Robert B. Martin.

The only persons to appear in favor of the license beside the petitioner's attorney, Parker D. Morris, were Edmund B. Barnes and William H. Sullivan.

WOMAN IS RESOURCE BUREAU
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Miss Frances A. Keller has been appointed head of a new division of aliens in the State resource mobilization bureau of the Adjutant-General's office.

POSTER CAMPAIGN FOR PROHIBITION

A poster campaign in behalf of wartime prohibition in the United States will be launched by the alcohol committee of the Associated Charities of Boston as a result of action taken by the committee at a meeting held yesterday. The posters will be issued in a series setting forth the various kinds of cereals and products which are annually used in the manufacture of alcohol in the United States and the amount of food products which might be conserved if the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors were prohibited.

The posters will be of linen material, so that they may be placed outdoors or in other exposed places, and the first set will be ready for distribution on Monday. It is planned to distribute the posters through temperance workers and women throughout the State of Massachusetts. Mrs. William Tilton of Cambridge, who had charge of the former poster campaign of the Associated Charities, will have supervision of the one to begin on Monday.

At a meeting of the Women's Alliance of the Bulfinch Place Church yesterday resolutions were passed calling upon Governor McCall to send a special message to the Legislature recommending State-wide prohibition in Massachusetts as a war measure. It was also decided that the members secure speaking dates for Miss Christina McLeod of the Associated Charities to address women's clubs in regard to the campaign which is being waged to have the saloons in the district surrounding the Charlestown Navy Yard removed. Miss McLeod will also speak on prohibition as a means of food conservation.

ROOSEVELT ARMY FOR FRANCE UNDER CONSIDERATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt, upon his return to New York from Washington, where he conferred with President Wilson, gave out a statement endorsing with "all my heart and soul" the Administration's plan for obligatory military training and service and explaining just what he hoped to accomplish by the organization of an army division of his own, to be part of an army corps for service at the front in France.

He explained in detail that he wanted to help, not hinder, the President, and that he was ready to get out and work his hardest for the policy enunciated by Mr. Wilson in his message to Congress calling for a declaration of war upon Germany—a policy which he believed was vital to the welfare of the country's future.

It became known that Colonel Roosevelt had told Secretary Baker and the members of the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense that he could have regiments of his proposed division ready to start for France within 60 days after he had been given authority to begin the active work of organization. He discussed with these officials all of the details of his plans, including mobilization, equipment and transportation. He told of the work he had already done to get the movement for the formation of such a division in motion.

President Wilson and Secretary Baker remained silent in regard to the Colonel's proposal. It was stated, however, that the members of the advisory committee of the Council of National Defense had received the details of the proposal with favor.

BILLS RELATING TO SCHOOLS DISCUSSED
Representative Bowser of Wakefield, in behalf of the legislative Committee on Education, was before the House Committee on Ways and Means today to show why they should report favorably the resolve from his committee for an investigation by the State Board of Education regarding the need of supporting public schools more systematically and extensively by the State. The plan was opposed by James S. Devlin Jr., counsel for the City of Boston.

The main feature of the forenoon was the discussion of bills to improve details of the teachers' retirement system. Insurance Commissioner Frank H. Hardison, Dr. Payson Smith, state Commissioner of Education, and many others advocated the cause of the teachers and making the terms more favorable for their membership in the retirement association. Chairman Joseph E. Warner of the committee and Representative Samuel I. Collins of Amesbury, a member of the committee, questioned the speakers as to the soundness of the proposed policy.

COLLECTIVE BUYING SAVES THE DAIRYMEN
That cooperative buying has been beneficial to the dairymen of New England, is the statement of the New England Milk Producers Association, which says that application of this method has resulted in a net cash gain of \$3,000,000 for the six months ending in March over the previous half year. The association is planning an extension of the scheme for all classes of farmers.

THREATENED PRESIDENT
CINCINNATI, O.—On the charge that he declared he would shoot President Wilson if he got the chance, John Riesser, a machinist, is now in jail unable to give the \$25,000 bail required, awaiting hearing before United States Commissioner Adler Friday morning. He is 37 years of age and came to this country from Germany about 13 years ago. He is a naturalized citizen.

ANTI-INITIATIVE SLATE FOR THE ELECTION ISSUED

Committee on Publicity for the Constitutional Convention Claims Primary Election Indicates Attitude on Questions

First in the field with a "slate" for the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention election, May 1, is the anti-initiative and referendum organization, which, in a public statement today, claims the primary election was on the whole favorable to the delegates-at-large who declined to endorse the initiative and referendum. This organization is the Committee on Publicity for the Constitutional Convention—not to be confused with the Commission on the Constitutional Convention, which is a State commission compiling information for the convention.

The Committee on Publicity's slate made public today contains most of the names which appeared on the committee's slate for the primary election. There are 16 candidates, since this is the number of at-large nominees to be voted for at the May election. The revised slate is as follows:

Charles Francis Adams of Concord, Albert S. Apsey of Cambridge, Charles J. Barton of Melrose, John L. Bates of Brookline, William H. Brooks of Holyoke, Charles F. Choate Jr. of Southboro, Charles W. Clifford of New Bedford, Louis A. Coolidge of Milton, John W. Cummings of Fall River, Edwin U. Curtis of Boston, Frank E. Dunbar of Lowell, Samuel J. Elder of Winchester, Wm. R. Evans Jr. of Everett, Abbott Lawrence Lowell of Cambridge, Nathan Matthews of Boston and Moorfield Storey of Lincoln.

The statement accompanying the "slate" is in part as follows: "That the people of Massachusetts are not yet ready to approve so radical a doctrine as the initiative and referendum is the conclusion drawn by many close political observers from the vote cast for candidates for delegate-at-large in the recent Constitutional Convention primary. Analysis of the vote shows these facts: That of the 24 candidates who did not favor the initiative and referendum, but announced their desire to go to the convention unpledged, only eight failed of nomination, while of the 28 candidates pledged to the initiative and referendum, 12 failed of nomination."

"That nine of the 16 candidates receiving the highest number of votes do not favor the initiative and referendum. "That the 16 successful candidates who declined to favor the initiative and referendum received an average of 55,911 votes each, while the 16 initiative and referendum candidates nominated received an average of only 51,011 votes."

"That the average vote of the conservative candidates who failed of nomination was nearly 200 higher than the average of the radical candidates." Continuing, the statement calls attention to the polling of the highest total at the primary by Charles Francis Adams, an anti-initiative and referendum candidate, and to the failure of Prof. Lewis J. Johnson of Harvard, a leader in the initiative and referendum, to win a place among the 32 successful nominees.

GERMAN SUSPECT HELD IN \$10,000 BAIL
Arrest and subsequent imprisonment under the alien enemy act, of Charles Lang, a native of Germany and a former New Bedford, Mass., loom fixer, but recently employed in an automobile factory in Waltham, were announced last night by the officials of the Department of Justice in Boston. When arraigned before Judge Morton in the United States District Court, Lang protested his innocence, but Assistant United States District Attorney Daniel W. Shea was so insistent that he be held, that bail was fixed at \$10,000, an amount which he was unable to furnish.

The Federal officials claim that Lang was threatening the peace and security of the United States by plotting to blow up a munition plant. According to Mr. Shea who investigated the case, Lang approached a man in the North End district of Boston on Tuesday and asked for money for his services. It was the belief of the officials that Lang mistook the man for some one he had been told to meet. This man reported the facts to the police and the arrest followed. The officials were told that Lang mentioned \$50 as the sum which he was to have received, and also referred to materials for some explosion, which he said he had collected. In court Lang declared that he had not been in Germany for 30 years.

UNITED STATES FLAG IN FRENCH ASSAULT
OTTAWA, Ont.—The United States flag went into battle for the first time during the world war in the recent Entente storming of Vimy Ridge in France, according to an unofficial dispatch received here from Canadian army headquarters in Europe.

"To a young Texan who came to Ontario to enlist, and who is now lying wounded in the hospital," the dispatch reads, "belongs the honor of first carrying the United States flag into battle in the European War, into which the United States as a belligerent has just entered. He went up to the assault at Thelus carrying the Stars and Stripes on his bayonet and fell thus."

SEVEN BILLION WAR BUDGET TO BE ACTED UPON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson, who was in conference at the Capitol with Speaker Clark of the House of Representatives and Majority Leader Kitchin, on Wednesday, has been assured that the Administration's \$7,000,000,000 financial measure will be rushed through the House on Friday. The session, which will begin at 11 o'clock in the morning of that day, will be second in length and importance only to that in which the war resolution was under discussion, and members of the Ways and Means Committee, which yesterday unanimously reported the bill, have declared that full debate will be invited. No rule will be introduced to cut short argument on the bond issue measures.

The Chief Executive declared himself to be heartily in favor of the plan of the Army department and was much concerned over speedy action on both measures. The leaders could not tell how long the sentiment against compulsory service will be. They were uncertain, too, whether it can be overcome. The House, after a short session, at which several Navy bills were reported back from the Naval Affairs Committee, adjourned to meet Friday morning at 11 o'clock.

The Navy bills provide for the appointment of an additional midshipman at Annapolis for each district, for an increase in the age limit of the Naval Reserve from 35 to 50 to allow trained merchant ship officers to enlist, for the Government appropriation of ships for war service, and other matters.

With the financial program now laid before the House, nearly every side of the war legislation is up for discussion in important committees. Thursday morning the latest committee to get into action on such matters, the Merchant Marine Committee, began discussion of the Radio Bill. Details of this measure have not yet been made public.

Mr. Kitchin declared Wednesday that the Universal Service Bill, on which the Military Affairs Committee has so far failed to come to agreement, will probably be brought before the House during next week. It was intimated at the office of the committee Wednesday that several more sessions in committee will be needed on the measure.

The Judiciary Committee continues to wrestle with the Webb espionage measure, which sets forth in much detail what acts shall be considered opposed to the welfare of the United States and punishable by various penalties, including the extreme penalty, which will become the "War Budget Committee," was named Wednesday by the House Appropriations Committee.

Hearings on the war estimates recently submitted are already being taken up by this subcommittee, and Assistant Secretary Roosevelt of the Navy has been summoned to testify before it. Both he and other Navy and Army officials are to be questioned relative to the estimates, which call for emergency appropriations of \$3,400,000,000.

Among war measures which have been referred to the Ways and Means Committee, which has just reported out the \$5,000,000,000 bond and \$2,000,000,000 Treasury note measures, is a bill introduced by Representative Dill authorizing the President to issue a proclamation calling for volunteer contributions of money to finance the war with Germany, and to fix rates of war income tax on incomes of \$50,000 or over. It asks that a call be made for \$3,000,000,000 voluntary contributions, and if this amount cannot be obtained in that way, to levy a special tax, not to exceed 50 per cent, on incomes over \$50,000 a year up to and including \$100,000 incomes. On all incomes in excess of that amount, a tax of any per centum up to 100 may be placed. It is provided that for this latter class of incomes the rate must be double that on incomes of the first class.

A question as to the constitutionality of the proposed purchase of \$3,000,000,000 bonds of foreign governments by the United States has been raised in the House of Representatives. This will be one of the problems which debate upon the bond bill in the House on Friday may solve.

The question as to constitutionality has been raised by Representative Madden of Illinois, who asked Representative Kitchin, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, if the Constitution gives the Congress authority to make such extensions of credits. "They say so," Mr. Kitchin replied to him, "but we will discuss that phase of it on Friday."

Members of the Ways and Means Committee do not believe the constitutional question will seriously impede the progress of the bond bill and it is the intention of leaders in the House to dispose of the bill Friday after several hours debate. Some amendments will be offered, however, among them one which will specifically state which foreign nations are to receive the loan benefits. These amendments will not prevent speedy passage of the measure, Mr. Kitchin has said.

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL PASSED BY SENATE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate has passed the Sundry Civil Bill of \$154,000,000 which included an amendment providing \$10,000,000 for control of the lower Mississippi and the Sacramento rivers, which was supported by Senator Johnson of California in his first speech in Congress. The Senate resolved itself into executive session this afternoon to consider confirmation of a large list of presidential nominations. Among them are the new tariff commission.

CLUB WOMEN ARE UNITED FOR CONSERVATION

(Continued from page one)

city were dropped, and the women devoted themselves, in committees and in the whole body, to the discussion of how they best can assist the Nation at war.

Tuesday was devoted to Miss Helen Louise Johnson's report on this subject, and the report adopted in full. Prompted by Miss Mary G. Hay of New York, a telegram of appreciation was sent to President Wilson assuring him that all federation members place themselves unreservedly at his orders for any work they can do to aid the Nation.

Other reports were adopted and the council heard Dr. E. V. B. Dixon, president of Newcomb College, New Orleans, discuss education as the greatest instrumentality of progress. Tuesday night, in French Opera House, Dr. Dixon emphasized the failure of German kultur, as opposed to broad education, and said: "Progress does not lie in what we have, nor in wealth, nor in scientific development, nor in industrial achievement, nor yet in the appliances we use, but in the advancement of the souls of men—there lies progress."

Illinois Senate Defeats Suffrage

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—A resolution to provide a referendum on amending the State Constitution to permit women's suffrage was beaten in the Illinois Senate, receiving only nine favorable votes. The resolution was supported by the Illinois Suffrage Amendment Alliance and opposed by the Illinois Woman's Suffrage Association.

ONTARIO WOMEN DENIED RIGHT TO HOLD OFFICE

Proposed Law Bestowing Qualifications Is Delayed on Motion for Six Months

TORONTO, Ont.—The women of Ontario must be content with the vote without any accompanying right to run as candidates for the Legislature, for a year at least, says the Mail and Empire. In the House, N. W. Rowell's "afterthought" bill to give women the right to sit in the Legislature was given a six months' hold after a short but lively debate. The Prime Minister, Sir William Hearst, did not voice opposition to the right involved, but he made it clear that the Government, in deciding to give women the franchise, had gone as far as it would be justified in going at present, had gone as far as the most enthusiastic advocates of franchise extension had hoped for, and much farther than most of them had expected.

In introducing his bill, Mr. Rowell stated that now that the House had accepted the extension of the franchise to women, there was no good reason for withholding from them the right to run as candidates for the Legislature. He showed that in Australia the right to sit in the Legislature was linked up with the franchise. In states of the Union women could sit in the legislative bodies the same as men. The Province of Manitoba, in deciding to enfranchise the women, had decided also to remove the disability that kept them from being members of the Legislature. In Saskatchewan the women had been given that right. Women might not be elected, but that was a matter for the electors to decide.

Sir William stated that after full consideration, the Government had decided that the enactment of the bill was not necessary, or desirable at the present time.

"There has been no demand from any quarter for this bill," he said. "As far as I am concerned, and as far as the Government is concerned, it has not been asked for by any woman."

PHILLIPS BROOKS HOUSE ASSOCIATION

Reports of the officers of the constituent societies and chairman of the various committees of the Phillips Brooks House Association of Harvard University were submitted at the annual business meeting of the association in the Harvard Union last night. The social service committee reported that 351 students had engaged in some form of social service during the present academic year and of this number 165 acted as leaders to boys' clubs and 113 conducted classes in settlement houses and elsewhere.

The treasurer of the association reported that while expenditures had increased there had been more than a corresponding increase in receipts. Students and constituent societies increased their contributions from \$1974.97 last year to \$2273.35 this year and graduates and friends of the association increased their donations from \$3216.86 last year to \$3416.86 this year. Among the constituent societies and committees submitting reports were the Harvard Mission, St. Pauls Society, Harvard University Christian Association, Graduates School Society, Law School Society, chapel committee, discussion group committee, and the librarian of the association.

FERTILIZER INDUSTRY SURVEY
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—The National Fertilizer Association today planned a thorough survey of the fertilizer industry with a view to mobilizing it behind the Government campaign for increased production. The production of fertilizer has been restricted by cutting of shipment of pyrites from Spain, by shortage of vessels which has affected the nitrate of soda market, doubling of the prices of nitrogen and reduction in the sources of ammonia for fertilizer purposes.

MASSACHUSETTS GUARDSMEN PAY BILLS ADVANCED

Measures Providing for State Funds for Soldiers and Dependents Pass in House

Two bills providing for additional pay to Massachusetts National Guardsmen when they are in the Federal service and aid for their dependents when they are so engaged, were passed to be engrossed in the Massachusetts House yesterday. The "additional pay" bill provides for an extra \$10 a month to noncommissioned officers and enlisted men, and the other bill provides for the payment of \$40 a month to dependents of the guardsmen.

After Mr. Bartlett of North Attleboro made an unsuccessful attempt to have the "State aid" bill amended so that a dependent wife or mother could receive \$10 a week, Mr. Quigley of Chelsea offered an amendment that no person should be disqualified by ownership of a dwelling where the person resides or by having money in a savings bank. This amendment was rejected on a roll call vote of 138 to 83.

The "additional pay" bill was passed to be engrossed and sent to the Senate under a suspension of the rules. An effort was made by Mr. Foley of Boston to have the measure amended so as to increase the \$10 to \$30, but this amendment was rejected.

On the "additional pay" bill, an animated debate took place between Mr. Lomasney of Boston and Mr. Sherburne of Brookline. Mr. Lomasney contended that an extra \$10 a month was not sufficient remuneration to the soldiers for the hazardous work they perform for their country.

Mr. Sherburne objected to raising the \$10 to \$30 for financial reasons. He said that the additional amount under the provisions of the bill would be paid the soldiers on return from Federal service to help them start in business.

"There will be 22,000 men from Massachusetts under this call," he added, "and the \$10 a month will make \$2,600,000 a year. If another call comes for 500,000 more men, our share will be about 23,000, involving \$2,760,000, without saying anything for reserves. The visible total is \$5,400,000 a year and the reserve will raise it to about \$7,000,000. If the amendment passes, it will treble the total, or put a burden of some \$20,000,000 a year on the State, in addition to all other war expenses, of which we have just passed an appropriation of \$1,000,000." The bill was passed to be engrossed unamended.

FORCES TO GUARD PROPERTY SOUGHT

George L. Rogers, secretary of the Metropolitan Park Commission, was before the legislative Joint Judiciary Committee today in favor of a bill which would authorize the metropolitan commission, County Commissioners and others to employ temporary forces to guard property in times of emergency.

"There are 15 bridges in Essex County, owned by the county," said Senator George H. Jackson of Lynn, petitioner for the bill, "but under the existing law the County Commissioners have not the power to appoint special officers to protect them."

Meanwhile, Senator Cavanagh of the committee had communicated by telephone with a sheriff and learned, he announced, that sheriffs have power to appoint all the deputies they want, whenever they want to, and all the County Commissioners have to do is to pay the bills.

PANAMA CANAL WAS NEEDLESS AT ONE TIME

Government Geologist Discovers Evidence of Former Water Communication Between Atlantic and Pacific Oceans

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Geologists have long known that the Atlantic and Pacific oceans were once directly connected by water that extended across the present site of Panama and adjacent areas in Central America, says the United States Geological Survey Bulletin. The continents were thus separated during the Eocene and Oligocene epochs—not so very long ago, as geologists reckon. At the end of Oligocene time, however, the surface of the earth in the region about the site of Panama was raised by earth movements which closed the mid-American passage and established continuous land connection between North and South America—connection which until recently was believed to have remained unbroken until United States engineers cut the bond at Panama.

The separation of the oceans caused profound changes in their inhabitants, who had been able to wander unimpeded from ocean to ocean but now found themselves restricted in their range. Many species, marooned in an unfavorable environment, soon succumbed in the struggle for existence. Thus in Miocene time (the next epoch) the inhabitants of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans gradually became different, and they have now become so distinct that scarcely a single species is common to the seas on the two sides of the Isthmus.

The mid-Atlantic land barrier is generally thought to have remained intact from Miocene time down to the present day, but this belief is erroneous. T. Wayland Vaughan, a geologist of the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, on critically studying the fossil corals collected on Carrizo Creek, in Imperial County, Cal., discovered that these corals resemble those of the Atlantic Ocean—that they are closely related to Pliocene and post-Pliocene forms that inhabited the waters about Florida and the West Indies.

This fact seems to mean that after the Atlantic had been separated from the Pacific in Miocene time, the two oceans were again united in late Miocene or Pliocene time, the interoceanic connection permitting the Atlantic forms to reach points at the head of the Gulf of California, while conditions not yet understood excluded the Pacific fauna from that area. The place at which the oceans were connected is not known, but it is supposed to have been somewhere near the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

CANADIAN PACIFIC ELECTION
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MONTREAL, Que.—At the monthly meeting of the directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company held Wednesday, Senator Frederick L. Beique was elected a director to fill the vacancy on the board caused by the passing away of the Hon. Robert Mackay.

NEW FEDERAL COMMISSIONER
PORTLAND, Me.—William M. Bradley, United States Commissioner for 25 years, has resigned, and Judge Hale has appointed Arthur Chapman, former assistant district attorney, as his successor.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

CHINA'S DEVELOPMENT
UP TO PRESENT TIME

"The Development of China." By Kenneth Scott Latourette. Houghton, Mifflin Company. Boston. \$1.75 net.

In "The Development of China" is sketched the history of a nation that has yet to tell the real story of how and when it originated, that stood still for fully a thousand years, and that today is in so chaotic a state that some even conjecture whether it will fall to pieces and become the spoil of more energetic countries instead of somehow asserting itself and preserving what is left of its independence.

The particular merits of the book are these—that the history proper is presented in the comparatively small compass of 200 pages, and yet adequately enough to cover all the essential points desired by the average student or reader; and that in the 50 more pages which complete the sketch will be found a fairly clear picture of the crucial period, beginning with the downfall of the Manchus and continuing more or less turbulently and precariously to the present year. Perhaps the picture is as clear as it possibly could be. There are shadows on the great land—Russian and Japanese shadows especially.

"It may be," says Mr. Latourette, "that Japan will be able to overcome the prejudice against her in China and in the West and that she will succeed in the peaceful development of her great neighbor. It may be also that her vision will not be realized, but will end in disaster for both nations."

Little or nothing is to be gained by considering such generalities. It is really more illuminating to consider that a powerful and progressive nation was forming in the Far East under the Chou dynasty while the earliest nations of the West were contending for what they were pleased to regard as the supremacy of the world; that under the Ch'in princes, who ruled over the following dynasty, was completed that still amazing Great Wall along the northern border of the Eighteen Provinces, besides which, says Mr. Latourette, "the seven wonders of antiquity dwindle into insignificance"; that under the Tang monarchs, who ruled from 618 to 907, A. D., China was to Asia what Rome had been to the western world; and that under the Sung and Ming princes, who flourished between the Tenth and Seventeenth centuries, China witnessed high artistic development, thus crowning a record of achievements in many ways still unparalleled.

Not only that, but in viewing this present crisis in Chinese affairs it is well to consider that this nation, over whose fate Mr. Latourette and many other observers are shaking their heads doubtfully, produced Confucius, the greatest of Oriental moralists, and Wang An Shih, whose political ideas antedated by centuries the much eulogized efforts of Western radicals; that in this almost hermetically sealed civilization originated civil service, the newspaper, writing paper, and an academy that has endured through all these centuries; that, in short, art and natural science went hand and hand through more than 2000 years of Chinese civilization, combining to foster peace and prosperity and to stimulate a passion for culture by giving all proficient students, whether of high or low birth, places in a bureaucratic government. It advanced triumphantly to a certain point, and then it stopped. Where Greek civilization was shattered by contentions, Chinese civilization was halted by a want of initiative due largely to the intense development of family life and by a pride and arrogance that influenced the Chinese to regard all others as barbarians. China shut its doors and proceeded to stifle amid its quite remarkable industrial and political monuments; and it was in this sorry state that Europe found it when the doors were wrenched open three-quarters of a century or so ago. Too many people, too little effort to keep step with modern civilization, too much pride of ancestry—these were factors in the decadence that China disclosed when one nation after another challenged her ancient authority.

Today she stands humiliated, both in a big way, as by Russian and Japanese trespassing, and in the meanest little ways, as by the sign in the park at Shanghai, her principal seaport, which reads: "Chinese and dogs not admitted."

Yet so many really brilliant achievements have been credited to her statesmen from time to time, and so many solid attainments to her merchants, that this nation of three or four hundred million people may well cherish hope of a renaissance.

Two-thirds of this outline of Chinese history shows the development of China as a nation guarding itself against what it imagined to be a barbaric world—a potentially dangerous point of view to which China adhered at least several centuries too long—and depending partly upon a generally paternalistic government and partly upon an industrial activity sufficient for a hand-to-mouth existence, and for little more, to preserve national integrity and well-being. The remaining third deals with the dénouement—the crisis brought about by the conflict between Chinese traditions and the territorial and commercial expansion pursued by Great Britain, Russia, Germany and Japan; and on this climactic scene, in which China may be viewed struggling feebly to adapt herself to Twentieth Century conditions and so save herself from disintegration, the curtain has yet to fall.

These events, comprising 25 centuries of a most singular national history, are set forth concisely and sympathetically. Mr. Latourette, who was formerly attached to the College of Yale in China, writes authoritatively until he comes to discuss what may be the outcome of the present

situation. Of literary grace there is an absence, indicating that the book was prepared hurriedly, perhaps from notes used in the classroom, for many points and phrases are repeated, and the phraseology is often disjointed. The publishers, too, evidently hurried the book along. On one page alone are to be found two odd typographical lapses—"The Manchus, did not restore the Mings to power" and "The effort, was futile." But these are as trivial flaws in a book that is valuable as a compact and comprehensive review of China's national life. The causes of the present supremely critical period are traced skillfully back to their ancient sources and subjected to a diagnosis that leaves no doubt regarding the nature of the weakness over which not only the Chinese themselves, but also other peoples are worrying. The weakness is so plain, indeed, and so far advanced that it is a question whether China can overcome it and proceed unattended. Mr. Latourette is careful not to make any predictions; rather, he contents himself with pointing to scattered grounds for hope. His is not a roseate conclusion, but undoubtedly to him it seems the only one to be drawn.

For those who wish to explore beyond the depths of the latest book on the most venerable of all the kingdoms of the world the author appends a bibliography with notes that here and there pay generous tribute to the researches and reflections of other writers concerning a subject that has fascinated the western world in varying degrees ever since the advent of the explorer Marco Polo made his celebrated journey to the court of Kublai Khan.

SIR HENRY ROSCOE
AND OWEN'S COLLEGE

"The Right Hon. Sir Henry Enfield Roscoe, D. C. L., F. R. S.," by Sir Edward Thorpe, C. B., F. R. S. Longmans & Co., London. 7s. 6d., net.

Sir Edward Thorpe's biographical sketch of Sir Henry Roscoe's life and activities is the tribute of a coworker and lifelong friend to the memory of a man who was unswerving in the devotion of his energies to the promotion of the well-being of his fellow men. It is a supplement to Sir Henry's autobiography.

Sir Henry's training at Heidelberg implanted in him a desire to improve the industrial condition of Englishmen, and to it can be traced his untiring activities in the direction of research with a view to securing for natural science its due position in the general scheme of national education. His name will always be associated with the founding and successful work of Victoria University, Manchester. In this brief sketch Sir Edward Thorpe brings out clearly the value of Sir Henry's work as an original investigator, and his remarkable success as a teacher through his power of stimulating his pupils. He was one of those men who had the capacity to inspire others with the enthusiasm that carried him through life. He was fortunate in living to see the fruition of his labors and to know that the school of chemistry which he had created and in which he worked so assiduously for 30 years had become the model of numerous institutions of a similar nature.

When Frankland, who was the first professor of chemistry in Owen's College, Manchester, resigned, Henry Roscoe, who had been trained under Bunsen, Graham and Williamson, was marked out as Frankland's successor. At this period a small band of enthusiasts was striving to raise the standard of middle-class education in Manchester, which was at a very low ebb. Owen's College was in fact in advance of the community in whose midst it was situated. The time was a critical one for the college; its principal was not the sort of man best adapted to direct the development of an institution situated in such a community.

Fortunately Roscoe's associations with Lancashire and his sympathy with what was best in the county enabled him to grasp the measures which were essential to the successful development of the college. He was the man of the hour. His one great desire was to establish at Owen's College a school of chemistry worthy of the great manufacturing district of Lancashire, and after 30 years' arduous work devoted to the educational activities of the county he had the joy of seeing his labors crowned with success. In all the learned societies which he joined he soon acquired an influential position, and they found his organizing powers and business abilities of no small service. It must have been no little pleasure in after years to be told by men who occupied responsible positions in commerce and industry that they owed to him their first interest in gaining knowledge.

Roscoe had not been associated many years with Owen's College when its prospects had become assured. In his autobiography he himself tells the story of his efforts to create a public opinion in favor of the establishment of a university in Manchester. He was never tired of seeking to show the benefit which would accrue to the great industrial concerns from the establishment of a university in their midst. He was associated in his efforts with the present Master of Peterhouse and Principal Greenwood, and amongst the opponents of the scheme was Robert Lowe, who then represented the University of London in Parliament. There were many difficulties in the way, notably Yorkshire College, which feared that its interests might be jeopardized. There were still men of light and leading in the educational world who held that the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge and London satisfied the interests of the higher education of the country, and who thought that the

stress of competition for students would lower the standard of scholarship. Roscoe's energy, however, never abated. He saw the necessity for widening the door for special education in mathematics and engineering, and that ample opportunity already existed for those who wanted a classical education. His energy and devotion won the day, and his name will always be associated with the bringing of higher education to the mass of the people.

Roscoe's sound judgment made him a useful member of the commission on technical instruction, into the work of which he threw himself with his wonted vigor. The lessons inculcated by the report of this commission, as Sir Edward Thorpe says, are singularly applicable to the present juncture. His parliamentary career was not of long duration; it is clear that it had no great attraction for him, and he was not sorry to be able to devote his time once more to educational reform, which was his main life-work.

ENGLISH NOTES

LONDON, England.—Christopher Turner, whose work in relation to buildings for small holdings and rural education is so widely known, has followed up his volume on "Land Problems and the National Welfare," with a further work, entitled "The Land and the Empire," which is published by Mr. Murray. This volume is a plea for an outlook which will help to develop the vast resources of the Empire in labor and land alongside of the Empire's industries.

Vladislav R. Savitch, who for a time head of the Serbian Press Bureau, has published through Chapman & Hall "The Reconstruction of South Eastern Europe," to which Sir James Frazer has written a preface. Of this special pleading for a strong and independent southern Slav State, Sir James writes that the plea put forward is just, because it conforms to that "principle of the freedom and independence of all European nations, both small and great, the safeguarding of which our statesmen, with the full assent of the people, have proclaimed to be our principal object in the war. It is expedient, because it promises to the European Commonwealth a new and valuable member."

The Clifford lectures delivered by Dr. A. Seth Pringle Pattison in 1912 and 1913 are being issued in volume form by the Oxford University Press under the title "The Idea of God in the Light of Recent Philosophy."

John Lane is publishing a collection of Captain Brian Brooke's poems. Previously to the outbreak of the war he was known better as a hunter who wrote on big game under the name of "Korongo." Poetry has come so fully into its own lately that this posthumous work is almost sure of a wide circle of readers.

Among the books announced as forthcoming from the house of Cassell are "My Reminiscences," by Sir George Reid, formerly Commissioner for Australia, and "The Tragedy of a Throne," in which Hildegard Eibenthal deals with the life of Ludwig II of Bavaria.

In "Indian Moral Instruction and Caste Problems," A. H. Bepton puts forward proposals to counteract what he considers to be the failure of the educational system of the country. His chief contention is that the secularization of the education has led to the mere acquisition of knowledge instead of to the formation of character. The work should be of help to those who are anxious to find a remedy.

The extent of Colonel Prédiaux's library can be gathered from the fact that the sale of the second portion like that of the first was spread over six days. The authors whose works were most sought after were Robert Louis Stevenson, Meredith, Kipling and Lamb, and the keenest competition arose over a first edition of George Meredith's Poems, bearing the autograph inscription, which made £36. A first edition of "A Reading of Earth," with an autograph inscription and correction in Meredith's handwriting, realized £30. The highest price made by Kipling's works was £23 for a collection of cuttings containing many of his poems and various Kiplingiana, and Lamb's "Tales from Shakespeare" made £25 10s.; but these prices pale before that given for the poem "To the Thompson Class Club from Their Stammering Laureate," which according to Colonel Prédiaux has never been reprinted. For this the sum of £230 was given. Stevenson joined the Thompson Class Club in 1861 for two years; it was composed of pupils who attended Darcy Wentworth Thompson's Class in the Edinburgh Academy. The total sum realized by the sale of this portion of Colonel Prédiaux's library amounted to £3856 16s 6d, making the total for the whole library £7394 17s. 6d.

"Russian Poets and Poems: Being Biographical and Critical Essays on Twenty Master Poets. Together With a selection of Their Poetry, Englished in the Meters of the Originals, and Introductory Notes on Russian Verseification," by Mme. N. Jarintzov, is the lengthy title of a series which Mr. Blackwell is going to bring out. The project sounds an ambitious one. Many Russian novelists have been introduced recently to English readers through the medium of translations which leave much to be desired, and it is to be hoped that the Russian poets will meet with a better fate, for in Madame Jarintzov's hands they are in capable charge. Two volumes are already announced as in the press; "Classics," to which Jane Harrison has contributed an introduction, and "Moderns."

LIFE AND LETTERS OF
CHRISTOPHER CRANCH

"Life and Letters of Christopher P. Cranch." By Leonora Cranch Scott. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$3.50 net.

Christopher Pearce Cranch was a minor poet and a minor artist, of a period of the New England of the Nineteenth Century, in its latter and more fertile half—estimating its fruitage in terms of literature, art and social reform. He came of a Massachusetts family, derived from an ancestor of English Puritan stock, migrating to Massachusetts from Devonshire in mid-Eighteenth Century, and settling in ancient Braintree and Quincy. A watchmaker by trade, Richard Cranch in due time, by force of character and ability, became a public official, a Judge and State senator, and an intimate friend of John Adams, the second President of the Republic.

On his mother's side the poet was kinsman to the Greenleafs, an old and well-to-do family of Boston mer-



From "Life and Letters of Christopher Pearce Cranch," Houghton Mifflin Company, publishers

Pencil Sketch by F. O. C. Darley of Mrs. Christopher Pearce Cranch

chants. His father was a judge of distinction, long resident in and on duty in the District of Columbia, and the poet grew up seeing and knowing the best society that North and South could produce. He sat in the galleries of the Senate and heard the debates of giants like Webster and Calhoun, including the former's famous reply to Hayne. When he spent his summers with his kinsfolk in Massachusetts he came in touch with the intellectual and social leaders of the region that had Boston and Cambridge for centers of inspiration. Formally educated at Columbia University and at the Harvard Divinity School, his standards of taste and ethics were shaped under the guidance of some of the best educators and leading clergymen of his day, and he formed friendships with fellow students, many of whom later became far more famous than he. It was the day of "Transcendentalism" in heterodox religious circles, and like so many other youths of the time entering upon the ministry young Cranch came under the influence of Emerson, Hedge and lesser figures in the circle revolting from the dominant ecclesiastical institutionalism of the time. It was in the Dial that he published the one poem that will win him enduring fame, the one beginning

"Thought is deeper than all speech,
Feeling deeper than all thought."

The chapters of this biography by his daughter which describe the poet's and the artist's enlistment in the ministry and his final turning from it to the life of an independent man of letters and artist make an interesting pendant to similar narratives which record the loss to clericalism of men like Emerson and T. W. Higginson. They also illumine the Brook Farm experiment; and the new letters of Emerson to Cranch disclose anew the influence of the Concord seer on idealistic youth of the time.

In 1841 the young man of Puritan ancestry began formally to break with religion and ecclesiasticalism and turn to a more aesthetic and Greek ideal of life than had been his wont. Quickly he found that he had deeper joys in painting than in preaching. He did not at once forsake the one to take up with the other; but combined the two for a while, corroborated in his desire for art, it is interesting to note, by Ruskin's "Modern Landscape Painters," of which he must have been one of the first American readers.

In 1846, a happy bridegroom, he set sail for Europe, with his wife and George William Curtis as fellow travelers, and the quotations from his journal and his wife's journal during this trip abroad, are valuable not only for the new light they shed on the character and attainments of Curtis, ever after Cranch's most intimate friend and designated literary executor, but also for the way in which they illumine the theme of Europe's educational influence on touring Americans impressionable to the teachings of history and art. The music which they heard in Germany—the art in which they revelled in Rome and Florence, the impressions they got from intimate intercourse with the Brownings in the latter city, the delights of hearing Jenny Lind and Alboni sing and of watching Cerrito dance and Rachel act, are all chronicled. For the Cranches, if not for Curtis, it was a time of unconscious but none the less less real surrender of ties with Americanism not unlike that seen in the careers of W. W. Story and Henry James 2d.

The child of the Puritans, to be sure, came back to New York in 1849, and set up there to make a living by his arts of pen and pencil. But the financial returns were meager. W. W. Story and Browning kept writing of the delights of Italy. The lure of

Rome and Florence was not to be resisted. Legacies came to ease the financial strain and make residence abroad possible; and in 1853 the Atlantic again was braved in a sailing ship, and Paris was the first station on the second tour. It was 10 years before America saw the artist and his family. In Paris, strange to say, began an acquaintance with James Russell Lowell which ripened into an abiding friendship, the proof of which is found in some of the best letters by Lowell yet published.

It is in the record of this 10 years' residence of Cranch in Europe, with Paris as headquarters but with excursions to London and Italy, that a reader will get a clear impression of the sort of society which "Intellectuals" in the American colonies enjoyed, when they had the entree to the best privileges of the lands they were visiting or residing in. You get tantalizing glimpses of Lowell, Story, Cranch and Thackeray dining together at the Garrick Club, London, and of Thackeray reading from "The Newcomes," using a number of the serial fresh from the press. In 1856 Cranch visited Barbizon, and he describes most vividly the life of the artist colony he found there working in the Forest of Fontainebleau.

From 1863 to 1880 Cranch and his family were in New York and in Cambridge, and then came a third and last trip to and about Europe which lasted two years. Then the Cambridge home was reopened and years of a gracious seclusion entered upon. Charm and talent but not vigor or genius characterized this career, the record of which for the circle beyond his own group of friends is valuable mainly because of the attractive picture of the times it gives, the side-lights it throws on men famous in art and in literature, and the proof it affords that travel abroad for specifically cultural ends does its perfect work on such good human material as Devonshire bred and the older Massachusetts disciplined and stirred with ambition to live a broader life than either Salem or Plymouth symbolized.

AMERICAN NOTES

Prof. Leo Wiener of Harvard University, head of its Slavonic department, has translated "In the War. Memoirs of V. Veresavev," which gives the experience of a combatant in the Russo-Japanese War.

Ananda Coomaraswamy has found in the Harvard University Press a publisher for an illustrated book on the symbolism of "Gesture in India."

The charms of British Columbia are set forth in "The Call of the West" by C. F. J. Galloway.

Boston's social life in "upper circles" having recently been depicted by Mrs. Warren in her book "The Phoenix," it will next receive attention from Robert Cutler, in a story which his publishers have agreed to call "Louisburg Square."

Chicago's "Little Review" has moved to New York City to make its appeal to a wider and more radical constituency than the mid-West capital provides.

An anthology of Canadian poets made by John W. Garvin is now on the market.

"St. Paul the Hero," an estimate of the apostle told in semification form, comes from the pen of Prof. Rufus Jones of Haverford College, conspicuous hitherto for his historical studies of Quakerism in the United States and England.

From the Oregon Agricultural College and its professor of architecture, L. P. Robinson, comes a volume on "Domestic Architecture," written in popular, non-technical terms.

Prof. Charles Foster Kent of the Yale University School of Religion, who is an authority on textual problems of Old Testament literature, has written a timely book on "The Social Teachings of the Prophets and Jesus."

Percy Mackaye's community masque, which he calls "Caliban by the Yellow Sands," is to be produced in Boston in June. Five thousand persons will be enlisted; and the proceeds will go to a war relief fund.

George Kennan, whose writings on Russia, her penal system and her Siberian exiles, first visualized for his countrymen the baser aspects of Russian bureaucracy, is now free to disclose much which hitherto it would have been impolitic to state lest harm be brought to political exiles. He is announced by his publishers as being again in a narrative mood.

As a concession to anti-German feeling, F. J. Wilstach, compiler of a recently published and unprecedentedly large collection of similes, who happens to be an Indian of mingled Dutch and English race stocks, will permit his London publisher to drop the "th" out of his name and spell it "Wilstack."

The short stories of "O. Henry" have been filmed, and as interpretations of city types are likely to prove popular.

Walter Prichard Eaton, first known as dramatic critic, then as an interpreter of nature, is now looming up as a poet using "free verse" skillfully.

Edited by Welford Beaton, the third edition of Frank Waterhouse & Co.'s "Pacific Ports" (Terminal Publishing Company, Seattle, Wash., \$3) has been issued and partakes of the nature of a commercial geography, commercial dictionary and transportation guide, as well as containing a large amount of other information on shipping.

A LITERARY CAUSERIE

The National Arts Club of New York City announces that it will give a prize of \$250 for the best American war poem, and the same amount for the best war song. The judges of the poetry are to be Robert Underwood Johnson, former editor of the Century Magazine; Edward J. Wheeler, who is president of the New York Poetry Society, and Joyce Kilmer, who, it is said, makes choice of the best contemporary verse for the Literary Digest. The judges of the song are to be Walter Damrosch, Reginald De Koven and Victor Herbert. Contributions should be sent anonymously to the club, 15 Gramercy Park, prior to May 23.

By "American" is meant that competitors must be residents of the United States? Is Canada excluded? Obviously, all war poetry to date is debared, if now published and signed. Quite as clearly it is the hope of the Federated Club of Artists to bring into being a work or works of art which will be serviceable for recruiting and inspirational ends in the United States and at once. Else a longer time for the competition would have been allowed. As for the judges, they would seem to be competent to an unusual degree, that is, if the standards set are to be popular and on the magazine verse basis.

Verse of the occasion, be that occasion ever so great and momentous, seldom equals the event in relative significance. It will be interesting, therefore, to watch the outcome of this contest. Since this occasion is so unprecedented, possibly the poets may establish a new record. Let us hope so, especially in the effort to give the republic a worthy national song. For the republic lacks one now that satisfies both patriot and artist, populace and purist. It must voice the national as well as the New England spirit, it must provide the Russian-born as well as the British-born naturalized immigrant with a vent for his joy in his new status, and it should be simply phrased and easily memorized both in text and in tune. There are persons with exceptionally fine memories who say that the "Star Spangled Banner" is only for virtuosos in mnemonics. One cannot but be curious to know how the Parisians, who, it is said, have now taken to learning the song and also "America" will Gallicize the present standbys of national hymnody.

But to return to war poetry. One wonders whether Mr. W. D. Howells would now repeat a dictum that he uttered at the time of the United States' war with Spain, namely, that war never had and never could produce great verse. It calls into being much poetry of a minor sort, no doubt, as contemporary journalism proves, whether the dailies, weeklies or monthlies be consulted. Anthologies already are on the market which gather up the best of the poetic output since the war began, and to these not a few authors in the United States have found admission. For they have not waited for national participation in the fray to take sides. Quantitatively considered the world-war has registered itself poetically in an unprecedented way. But has there been any poetry as great as some of the prose of statesmen and orators, of an ecclesiastical like Mercier of Belgium, of authors like D'Annunzio, Maeterlinck, Wells and Galsworthy and a publicist like C. W. Elliot of Cambridge?

Mr. Howells' dictum was disputed in 1898. It would be disputed now were it to repeat it. Men then said, "What about Whitman's 'My Captain,' Lowell's 'Commencement Ode' and Julia Ward Howe's 'Battle Hymn of the Republic'?" It all depends upon what you mean by "great." The safer dictum on this issue is that no unjust war provokes any great poetic champion. A former minor Boston singer, Ezekiel Butterworth, summed this up when he said:

"False is the war no poet sings."

Defensive wars for protection of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" have not been without bards, some of whose work has proved immortal. But they voiced their convictions with no prizes dangling before their eyes. They got their reward from within, not from without. Hence it may well be that the great poem telling of the United States putting on her armor to crusade for the first time against Germany will not come before Messrs. Johnson, Wheeler and Kilmer.

Appropos the relation of war to literature possibly citizens of the United States may be forgiven if they take pride in the praise that has been uttered for the form as well as the content of the memorable speech of President Wilson summoning Congress to recognize that a state of war with Germany existed and to act accordingly. The plea therein contained for freedom, for honor, for democracy and for humanity has a verbal rhetorical dress worthy of the ideas and ideals defined and proclaimed. This fact is being recognized by European, Canadian and Latin-American commentators. Not since Lincoln has English speech been more nobly uttered, or with equal elevation of thought, choiceness of diction, and quotable phrasing—that is no: by any statesman or publicist in the United States; and credit for the fact cannot, as in the case of Lincoln, be given to a man with a most informal eclectic and practical sort of education. President Wilson is a schoolman, a close student of statesmen and orators like Burke and Madison, and an historian who has assessed the relative worth of historic state papers with an eye to their style as well as their substance. He spoke to the world conscious that what he said might be stylistically classic as well as politically revolutionary, undermining ancient autocracies.

FRENCH NOTES

PARIS, France.—M. Henry D. Davray, the translator of Wells into French, has written an appreciation of Lord Kitchener for the information of the French public. "L'oeuvre et le prestige de Lord Kitchener" teems with anecdotes of the great soldier. It also has a preface by M. Paul Cambon in which he insists on the great friendliness of Lord Kitchener to France. Pion-Nourrit is the publisher.

In "Les Marais de Saint-Gond," by Charles Le Goffic, the author deals with the strategy of the battle fought in the marshes of Saint-Gond. But he also describes the country, which is that of French legend and tradition. The book, besides its topical interest, is of literary value.

"Cahiers d'un Artiste," by Jacques-Emile Blanche, has been published by Emile-Paul. This volume forms the third series of notes and impressions published by this author since the summer of 1914.

"Vers la Démocratie nouvelle," by Lysis, published by Payot, is a collection of the articles appearing in La Victoire, Gustave Hervé's paper, embodying the views of a certain section of socialists on the necessity for a fresh basis for democratic organization and activity, a basis to be established on unity between classes, between employers and employed. Lysis' doctrine is the antithesis of Marxian theories.

"Poétique," by Pierre Louys-Crès, is a little treatise on the art of writing, written from the point of view of the craftsman in literature.

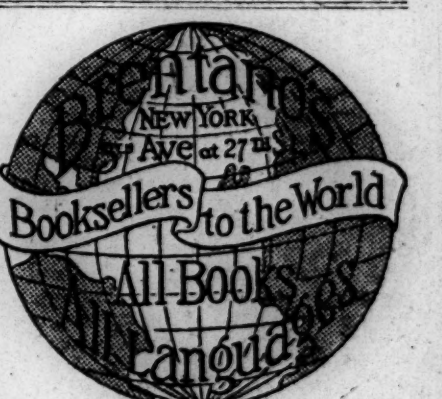
A work of Carl Spitteler's "Mes Premiers Souvenirs," translated by M. H. de Ziegler, are the impressions of the poet as a child. The book is written with a charming freshness which will complete the conquest of the French reading public. So light is the material on which the book is based that only a poet could have dared to give it tangible shape. Spitteler has some interesting philosophical comments to make on the development of a young child.

ENGLAND IN SOUTH AMERICA

To offset the influence of literature describing in detail the influence on South America, prior to the war of German industrial and commercial campaigning and better to acquaint citizens of the United States with the facts of the situation in the southern republics, W. H. Koebel has written "A History of British Activities in Exploration, Military Adventure, Diplomacy, Science and Trade in Latin America." The author has had access to letters, memoirs, diaries and other intimate documents shedding light on the adventures of the pioneers who gave Great Britain a footing in regions where she still has enormous sums of capital invested, and where following the war she bids fair to be found even more strongly entrenched commercially than she was in early August, 1914. Respect for and a measure of sympathy with the Monroe Doctrine never checked British ambition for a major share in the foreign trade of the southern American continent.

GOROK'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY

The publication of the second volume of Maxim Gorki's autobiography is announced by the Century Company for the fall. This will be called "In the World" and will deal with the years of his wanderings and his development as a writer of fiction.

The PRINCIPLES of
NATURAL
TAXATION

Showing the Origin and Progress of the Movement for the Abolition of the Movement of Ground Rent as the Normal Revenue.

BY
C. B. FILLBROWN
Author of "The A. B. C. of Taxation."
PRICE \$1.50. Published by
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WORLD'S WOMEN SEE HOUR OF EMANCIPATION

Champions Discover Everywhere
a Growing Recognition of Full
Equality in the Conduct of Af-
fairs of State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The fact that woman's hour has struck can be proved, say the champions of equal rights, by a glance at recent events in several countries. In addition to the significance attached to the entrance of Miss Jeannette Rankin of Montana into the United States House of Representatives as the first congresswoman, Miss Rose Young, director of the Bureau of Suffrage Education of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, points to the advancement of woman's cause which has taken place recently in England, Russia, Germany, France and Mexico.

"In England," says Miss Young, Mr. Asquith has so long been the arch-enemy of woman suffrage that it took a cataclysm like the present world war to move him from his position. But, given the cataclysm, he has moved, and he is now to be accounted an ardent suffragist. American suffragists remember well how many times in the past Mr. Asquith has been quoted as reverting to the physical force of government as the reason for his opposition to woman suffrage. Now comes Mr. Asquith declaring that war could not be carried on without women.

"Assurance grows among American suffragists that woman suffrage is to be included in the program of the new constitutional government for Russia. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Woman Suffrage Association, has received a cablegram from Miss Annie Furuhjelm, member of Parliament for Finland, in which she says that the Cadettes and Social Democrats are in favor of woman suffrage. This points the moral that only a small part, including the Conservatives and Reactionaries, are opposed. It is known that Minister Kerensky is in favor of woman suffrage, and although recent dispatches have quoted him as saying that the time was short in which to inaugurate so great a reform before the new constituent Assembly, suffragists hold that it is not unbelievable that woman suffrage will be allowed to fall between the cracks in so profound a revolution as that which is remaking Russia.

"The old Teutonic insistence that a woman's capacity should be exercised only in behalf of the kitchen, the church and the children, is yielding to the onrush of events in Germany. Or, is it that German men have suddenly seen the light, and by the strength of it have come to realize that affairs of state directly reflect into the kitchen, the church and upon the children? In any event, a woman has been asked to participate officially in the business of the Reichstag, for the first time in German history. Fraulein Else Lueders, a member of General Groener's War Office staff, has been invited to take part in the discussions of an important economic committee, particularly with regard to the protection of working women in war industries. Fraulein Lueders is a friend of Mrs. Catt, who pays a high tribute to her ability as writer and suffrage leader.

"In France, Mlle. Jeanne Tardie has been appointed an attaché in the Department of Ministry and Finance. No French woman has ever before held such a position. Mlle. Tardie believes in equal rights for women. It is believed that her appointment sets woman suffrage considerably forward in France.

"The association is in receipt of many requests for information concerning Senator Hermil Galindo, recently elected a member of the Mexican Congress. She is a citizen of the State of Yucatan, where women vote for the President of the Republic. She represents the Fifth District of the Federal District. She is considered a brilliant young woman, and is a distinguished orator, as well as editor and publisher of the Modern Woman in Mexico City. To Salvador Alvarado, Governor of Yucatan, belongs a great deal of credit for the initiation of democratic reforms on a broad enough basis to permit the inclusion of women as worthy of a vote."

WEST VIRGINIA MOUNTAINS FOR FEDERAL PLANTS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Government's armor plate and projectile factories, for which Congress appropriated \$12,700,000, will be built at Charleston, W. Va., at a location recommended by a special Navy board as offering an ideal combination of military safety and easy access to manufacturing materials.

In announcing the selection, Secretary Daniels said construction work would begin at once and would be hurried to completion. He also made public the report of the board, which personally inspected facilities of 29 cities chosen out of more than 100 which offered sites.

For the armor plate factory, an appropriation of \$11,000,000 is available, but a greater sum may be asked of Congress before construction is finished. The initial appropriation for the projectile plant is \$1,700,000. Charleston offered several acceptable sites free of cost to the Government, and one of these will be selected for the factories themselves, while one of the protected gorge will be taken over as a proving field.

PROGRESSIVES TO FORM LEAGUE OF LIBERALS PARTY

National Convention Called at
St. Louis—Will Indorse President's War Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The Progressive national convention which will meet here today for a three-day session is expected to indorse the action of President Wilson and Congress in declaring war upon Germany, and probably will pledge the services of the various delegates to the Government.

Eight hundred delegates were selected to attend the convention at the Planters Hotel. Claude Muse, in charge of local arrangements for the meeting, said the primary purpose of the convention would be to organize the progressive thinking people of the United States into a party, known as the League of Liberals, to hold the balance of political power.

Progressives believe the convention will vote to approve President Wilson's policies because much of the legislation which the Progressives recommended in their 1912 platform has been enacted since Mr. Wilson became President.

Permanent working plans for the future of the party also will be adopted and many of the planks in the 1912 platform probably will be reaffirmed. Some of the most noted Progressives who will be here are Victor Murdock, of Kansas, Bainbridge Colby of New York and John M. Parker of Louisiana.

Matthew Hale, acting chairman of the Progressive Party, and Secretary Frederick H. Chase arrived here Monday in advance of the other leaders to go over plans for the convention with Albert D. Norton and other local leaders.

THREE MONTHS' TRAINING TERM IS ADVOCATED

Presidents of Harvard, Tech-
nology, Boston University and
Tufts on Universal Training

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Week today presented to the Senate the following resolution, signed by Presidents Lowell of Harvard, MacLaurin of Technology, Murlin of Boston University and Bumpus of Tufts College:

"We, the undersigned, would not put the slightest obstacle in the way of thorough and adequate training of every citizen for duties which his country may require of him. We would, however, call the attention of Congress to the fact that young men at a given age are not equally matured and that therefore the requirement of one period of many months of continuous service at times would cause needless hardship.

"We, therefore, urge that several years' option be given each individual so that his training may come at some desirable stage in his education or occupation. We would also recommend that possibly a division of continuous training into periods of three months connected and continued by such instruction as may be deemed wise, hence there will be, thereby, not only a saving to the Government, but, as many occupations have three months' periods of slack work, available adaptation to individual conditions."

NATIONAL GOLF HEADS APPROVE DUNWOODIE PLAN

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The movement to till unused portions of golf links to increase the country's food supplies reached national proportions Wednesday with the announced approval of the plan by the United States Golf Association. The idea was started by the Dunwoodie Country Club, Yonkers, N. Y. It is proposed to use the profits from golf links agriculture for purposes of national defense.

"The United States Golf Association will do everything in its power to further this movement," President H. W. Perrin of Philadelphia said. "I believe all our 500 clubs will at once actively adopt the plan."

F. U. Adams, founder of the Golfers Garden Corp., expressed confidence that the 300,000 organized golfers of the nation will bring forth several million dollars' worth of food products from the links. The Dunwoodie Club began plowing Wednesday with the intention of putting 12 acres under cultivation. Two hundred volunteers are enlisted in the work.

FLORIDA DROPS ATHLETICS
GAINESVILLE, Fla.—President A. A. Murphree of the University of Florida announced Wednesday that the University Athletic Association had canceled all athletic dates for the remainder of the 1917 season because of the war. The department of military education will have preference over all work. President Murphree said.

AT THE THEATERS

Boston Opera House—"The Garden of Allah," 8:15.
Copley—"She Stoops to Conquer," 8:10.
Hollis—John Drew in "Major Pendennis," 8:15.
Keith's—Vaudeville, 7:45.
Plymouth—"The Masquerader," 8:10.
Tremont—"A Tailor-Made Man," 8:15.
Matinee—Daily at Keith's, 1:45; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Copley, 2:15; Wednesday and Saturday at the Hollis, Tremont, Boston Opera House, Majestic, 2; Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 2:15.

REAL ESTATE

Sale of a three-story brick apartment house at 51 Mountfort Street, owned by Clarence C. Barber, and valued by the assessors at \$11,500, is reported. Katherine Brown is the buyer.

The brick and frame property, Meridian Street and Maverick Square, East Boston, assessed for \$8,000, of which \$4,400 is on the 1250 square feet of land, has been sold by Frederick L. Crane to C. Herbert Packard.

BROOKLINE PURCHASES

Theodore Jones and the Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Company have sold to J. Sumner Draper and Mark Temple Dowling the residence property at 101 Summit Avenue, Corey Hill, Brookline. There is a large brick mansion house and stable, with 79,229 square feet of land. The total assessment is \$43,600, of which \$27,600 is on the land.

Messrs. Draper and Dowling also have purchased from the same grantors the property situated 96 Summit Avenue, Corey Hill, Brookline, formerly owned by Judge Mason, and purchased a few years ago by Mr. Jones. It consists of a frame house and stable assessed for \$6,000, and 31,424 square feet of land assessed for \$10,500, making a total of \$16,500. Both sales were negotiated by Edward B. Miles.

PURCHASED AT MANCHESTER

Charles S. Dana has purchased the summer place owned by Mrs. Robert L. Raymond, on Beach Street, Manchester. The estate consists of a large mansion house and about seven acres of land attractively laid out, from which extensive views may be had of the water.

SOUTH END AND ROXBURY

William H. Smith has purchased from Frederick O. Marshall the five-story brick building at 1191 to 1195 Tremont Street, South End. There are several stores on the ground floor and living apartments on the upper stories. Total is assessed at \$21,500, of which \$8,000 is on the 3200 square feet of land. Mr. Smith also took title to the new building going up on the corner of Humboldt Avenue and Hutchings Street in Roxbury, owned by the same grantor. The lot contains 8400 square feet of land valued at \$6300.

DORCHESTER TRANSACTIONS

A parcel on Englewood Street belonging to the Joseph F. Howland estate, valued by the assessors at \$5200, which includes \$1200 on 8000 square feet of land, has been sold. Sarah E. Barnes is the new owner.

Agnes M. Knight has bought the frame house and 4915 square feet of land at 44 Melville Avenue, from Thomas H. Young. The property is taxed at \$4500 including \$1500 on the land.

Adele Liberte has bought the large double frame house at 10 and 12 Whitfield Street, Dorchester. It is assessed in the name of Michael J. Fife for \$3700 including \$1700 on 8646 square feet of land.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Park St., 74, Ward 20; Alfred W. McLean, brick paint room.
Orchard St., 45 rear, Ward 22; A. F. Bremer; brick stable and garage.
Glenhill Rd., 14, Ward 21; Maud Morrill; C. H. Tiffany; frame dwelling.
Elvin Rd., 7-18, Ward 22; N. D. McCollom; frame dwelling.
Adams St., 417-421, 423-427, Ward 20; William Duff & Sons, W. H. Besarick; frame store.
Hudson St., 112, Ward 5; A. N. Habad; alter store and dwelling.
Devonshire St., 272, Ward 5; A. V. Pollard est.; alter mercantile.
East Concord St., 90-100, Ward 6; Mass. Homeopathic Hospital; alter hospital.
So. Market St., 113, Ward 5; Quincy estate; alter market.

IRISH-AMERICAN ATHLETIC CLUB SUSPENDS SPORT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—It was announced Wednesday night that the board of governors of the Irish-American Athletic Club had passed a resolution suspending all athletic activities of the club until further notice. The action was taken in view of the fact that the great majority of the point winning athletes on the Irish-American team are between the ages of 19 and 25, and the club is anxious to see these young men enroll for military service, whether conscription comes or not.

"Service first, athletics afterward," said Patrick Conway, announcing the decision of the board of governors. "This immediately put us out of the running in the metropolitan junior, and senior cross-country championship which will be run off in May, and it also means the abandonment of the meet of May 30. Sports is a minor consideration, even to an athletic club, in a time like this."

The action of the Irish-American A. C., one of the foremost amateur clubs in the United States, will be a great setback to the open events in amateur athletic meets and also to the A. A. U. metropolitan championship meets.

SUBMARINES IN PACIFIC
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—That U-boats are operating, or are about to operate in the Pacific, was the warning flashed to all vessels at sea today by the naval radio stations on the Pacific coast, following the receipt of a warning to that effect from the Navy Department at Washington.

VANDERBILT DROPS SPORTS

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Vanderbilt University announced Wednesday the cancellation of all athletic events for the season. The athletic field will be used as a military drill ground for students.

MISS GIBSON SINGS AT COPLEY-PLAZA

In the southeast ballroom of the Copley-Plaza Hotel Wednesday evening, Miss Dora Gibson, soprano, and George Copeland, pianist, gave a concert under the auspices of the North End Union. Miss Wilhelmina Keniston, pianist, and Miss Helena Whitmore, violinist, played the accompanying music for the singer. Mr. Copeland took the place of Wright Symons, baritone, who was unable to appear.

The singer presented the following pieces: "Monteverde, 'Lasciatemi morire'; Debussy, 'Romance'; Delibes, 'O mer, ouvre toi'; Ponchielli, 'Sulcidio'; from 'Gioconda'; Martin, 'Valgovind's Boat Song'; Schindler, Russian folk songs, 'Mother Dearest' and 'Three Cavaliers'; Phillips, 'Sing, Joyous Bird.' The pianist presented selections from the works of Chopin, Debussy, MacDowell, Albeniz, Chabrier and other composers.

Those who heard Miss Gibson in the airs by Delibes and Ponchielli and in the Russian song arranged by Schindler, all agree that she should be called a dramatic singer. Whether she herself would assent to that opinion is another matter. Very likely she would not. For vocal artists have a way of assuming other classification than that to which listeners assign them. Mme. Tetrazzini, who until Mme. Galli-Curci came along, was the popular ideal in the United States of a coloratura singer, used to insist that her voice was quite misunderstood, and that if the managers would only let her, she could interpret the dramatic role of Aida just as well as she could the florid one of Lucia.

It may be, indeed, that the division of sopranos into three classes, with the dramatic and the florid voices at the extremes and with the lyric voice between, is arbitrary and academic; and artists have, perhaps, a good right to object to it. At the same time, so far as it aims to define the relative flexibility of voices, it can be regarded as nothing but proper. In so far, again, as it aims to show whether the singer is distinguished for power or expression or for brilliancy of technique, it is assuredly helpful.

Now the singer of Wednesday evening could correctly be placed in the dramatic class, since, on the one hand, her voice, though of wide range, is somewhat inelastic; and since, on the other hand, her interpretations, while carefully planned in point of phrasing and of shading, were always more concerned with the meaning of the poem than with the mechanical relations of the notes. Had she put a more plaint execution and a more sentimental mood into her performance of the Delibes aria, she could be praised for having a voice of delightfully lyric quality. Had she made more concessions to traditions of Italian vocal style in the performance of the "Gioconda" aria, she could be praised as one who has built on a good coloratura foundation. But with things in any way different from what they were in the performance of the Schindler song from the Russian popular repertory, "Mother Dearest," she would have failed to send the message of her text completely to her hearers; she would have come short of mastering a declamation which has the sound of music and the illusion of speech.

NEW MEXICO WILL SELL LARGE AREA OF STATE LANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

SANTA FE, N. M.—The State of New Mexico, during April, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder about 200,000 acres of State lands, totaling 300 tracts, divided among seven counties and ranging in area from 40 to 38,000 acres. The sales will be chiefly in the eastern counties of Union, Quay, Guadalupe, Curry, Chaves and Eddy, and will include a large acreage of agricultural lands. The lands are of those granted to the State under the enabling act for the maintenance of public institutions, and have a minimum value, fixed by the act of Congress, of \$5 an acre.

Bidders from all parts of the central and western United States are expected to attend the sales. Money realized from these and similar sales is invested by the State in approved public securities, and only the income is available for the use of the schools and colleges. Under a recently enacted law, the State may sell its lands on payment of 5 cents of the purchase price in cash, the balance payable at any time within 30 years, the deferred payments bearing 4 per cent annual interest, payable in advance. The purchaser is required to pay taxes on the land from date of purchase.

BIG COAL DEPOSITS FOUND IN ICELAND

WASHINGTON, D. C.—During the summer of 1916, investigations were carried on in Iceland, with the result that considerable quantities of coal have been found. The commission in charge of the investigation reports that it calculates to be able to produce 180,000,000 tons. The quality of the Icelandic coal is designated as equal to the Scotch coal, and it will serve for household use and for the generation of power.

Lately a Danish-Icelandic company has been formed in Copenhagen for the further exploitation of the coal fields. Although the activities of this company at the present time are of an investigative nature, it is contemplated to start mining on a large scale in the course of a year, if good results should be obtained.

SHIPPING NEWS

Another vessel to nearly double its original price after years of service is the six-masted schooner Wyoming, said to be the largest six-master afloat, built in Bath, Me., in 1909, at \$180,000, and recently sold to the France & Canada Steamship Line for about \$300,000. It is understood it will be used in the overseas trade.

A list of coastwise steamers and tugs has been forwarded to Washington by Eugene E. O'Donnell, superintendent of steam vessel inspectors in Boston.

Two trips of fish were at the South Boston Fish Pier today, the steamer Comber having 150,000 pounds of cod, haddock and pollock and the schooner Oliver Sears 500 cod. The Comber is expected to be tied up as soon as the fish is discharged, while the crew joins the striking fishermen. Wholesale dealers' prices were high, quotations per hundredweight being: Haddock, \$8.50 to \$10.50; steak cod, \$14 to \$14.75; market cod, \$9 to \$11, and pollock \$11.

About a dozen of the best fishing schooners of the Gloucester mackerel fishing fleet, usually on the southern grounds at this season of the year, but tied up owing to the strike, are to be taken over by the United States Government, probably today, it is reported from Gloucester. Those expected to be taken over are equipped with auxiliary engines.

MARKED INCREASE INDICATED IN FOOD PRICE QUOTATIONS

Boston Market Shows Steady
Rise in Wholesale Produce
During the Past Week

Marked increases in Boston wholesale produce quotations are made today after a steady rise during the last week totaling 75 cents a bushel for beans, 80 to 85c a bushel for potatoes, \$3.50 a two-bushel bag for Connecticut Valley onions, 3 cents a pound for butter, about 2 cents a dozen for eggs, and sugar prices have varied, with one definite rise of 25 cents per 100 pounds in 100-barrel lots at the refineries. Claims of a fish shortage have been made since last month, when a fishermen's strike was declared. Prices, however, for fish have not gone to any unusual height and an agreement is expected to be reached soon between the crews and owners.

Wholesale prices for flour, corn, oats and hay have advanced during the week so that today flour is about 60 cents a barrel higher, corn is about 10 cents a bushel higher, oats are 1 cent a bushel higher, and hay has advanced about 50 cents. Potatoes are \$3.15 a bushel in bulk at the Charlestown yard and onions are \$12 to \$12.50 a two-bushel bag. Butter has gone to 47½ cents a pound for the northern creamery extras and retails for about 50 cents a pound. Beans are \$8.60 to \$8.75 a bushel and retail for 18 cents a pound. Sugar wholesales at about \$8.30 per 100 pounds and retails for from 9 to 9½ cents a pound.

Pork products have advanced with greater rapidity than the other foods so that salt pork in 200-pound barrels has advanced from \$2 to \$5 a barrel with present quotations at \$36.75 and \$52.50 for lean ends. Bacon, hams and shoulders have advanced about 2 cents a pound selling from 21 to 24 cents a pound. The supply of grain in the United States is less this year than last according to figures from Chicago, and in Boston elevators there is less wheat and corn although a greater quantity of oats is recorded. Exact figures on the sugar market are hard to obtain as some refineries have withdrawn from the market, others have advanced prices to unusually high points and only a few afford regular quotations. Retail stores are selling sugar at 9 cents a pound in bulk and 9½ cents a pound in cartons. Predictions are freely made of sugar shortage but many people, remembering the time a few months ago when a similar shortage was predicted and prices raised more than double in some places only to be lowered when the "shortage" was denied by leading sugar refineries, are not placing much stock in the new predictions.

Western Massachusetts markets are reporting an advance in potatoes, pork and butter with winter vegetables higher and new vegetables lower. Retail grocers report normal buying and claim that the season between the new and old crops is always shown by high prices, and this year conditions, they say, have made for higher prices in practically all foodstuffs.

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CONSERVATORY GIRLS TO SELL FLOWERS

About 500 girls are to be stationed throughout Greater Boston on April 18 selling flowers for the endowment fund of the New England Conservatory of Music and in addition 50 automobiles carrying the chaperones will be used to help the work. The objects of the endowment are set forth by the conservatory are: To better the general facilities of the institution; to lower tuition rates; to establish scholarships and provide opportunities for the exceptionally gifted who are hampered by lack of means, and to furnish additional incentives for all.

PALESTINE COMMANDERY

Palestine Commandery, Knights Templar, of Chelsea, was inspected last night by Grand Sword Bearer Charles R. Hunt, representative of The Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Past Commander Elton S. Wilde of Sutton Commandery was the deputy grand warden.

CANADIAN GOOD ROADS CONGRESS OPENS AT OTTAWA

Meeting Is Attended by Many
Distinguished Officials—U. S.
Delegates Delayed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Ottawa Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The fourth annual meeting of the Canadian and International Good Roads Congress opened in the presence of the Duke of Devonshire, other prominent men present being Sir George E. Foster, Acting Premier; Sir Wilfrid Laurier, leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons; His Lordship Bishop Roper of Ottawa, and Mayor Fisher.

The Governor-General, in declaring the congress officially opened, regretted the absence of the United States delegates, who had been delayed through missing train connections, but declared that the events which had happened in the past few days and which had brought the United States into the war, would intensify the cordiality of their welcome. Road making, he said, was a patriotic work, an essential preparation for the peace which is to come.

Sir George Foster, reviewing the history of the good roads movement from the haphazard methods of half a century ago to the specialized construction development of the present day, declared that the future history of the country would be reflected by its roads. Good roads were a reflex of a Nation's character.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier emphasized what has been accomplished in the Province of Quebec. He stated that when he was a boy they had only one roadmaster in Quebec, and he was the sun. "When the sun shone we had good roads," stated Sir Wilfrid, "when it rained and the sun made no appearance we had the opposite."

Bishop Roper referred to the Roman roads, and the great highway by the Euphrates and the Black Sea to Constantinople, and said that roads had always formed a great part in military and international history. In fact it might be said with very little exaggeration, said the speaker, that good roads saved Paris from the German hordes and forced them to retreat to the Marne, for it was the presence of good highways that enabled General Gallini to send an army in motor cars to attack and rout the Germans on the flank.

WOMEN AID IN ELECTING MAYOR OF KALAMAZOO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

KALAMAZOO, Mich.—Women played a remarkably successful part in the reelection of Mayor James B. Balch here for a third term, showing that they can exert a very substantial political influence in municipal politics without the exercise of the ballot. The women's part was in active work for the Mayor's campaign, which they completed finally by manning a good many of the polling places. Although the Mayor's name was not on the ballot, a decided handicap, he won by double the vote of his two opponents.

When the Democratic city convention met on March 13 to nominate their candidate for mayor, J. B. Balch, who had served two terms as the city's executive, lost by two votes the nomination. No sooner was the convention over than friends of Mr. Balch demanded that he run as an independent. The women and the wage-earning classes of the city who felt interested because they had been benefited in the mayor's administration, rallied in a body round their candidate. Headquarters were manned largely by women, volunteer workers, who came from every class and occupation in the city, who worked under the direction of the organization generated by Mrs. James B. Balch.

One of the unique features of the campaign was a woman's mass meeting held less than a week before election. It was Ray Davenport, a molder who proposed this feature. And at this meeting the addresses were given by women. They pointed out the various phases of the Balch administration which had been closely associated with the home. They recounted the cheaper gas, and its improved qualities, they told of cheaper coal, and they argued for the man whose regime had been so closely associated with the interests of the home.

YALE ANNOUNCEMENT OF MILITARY PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its New Haven Bureau

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale's war emergency council, composed of faculty leaders, has issued a memorandum announcing that, with the opening of college there will be daily military drill, lectures and instruction for the training of students and members of the faculty as artillery officers, and the council also announces other plans for aiding the Government and making this educational center a training camp.

The secretary of the university will grant leave of absence to all seniors in good standing who wish to apply for army service and if their military service is satisfactory to the Government these men will be awarded diplomas on commencement day. Leave of absence to enlist will be granted any students who have the consent of their parents and a certificate of fitness for Government service issued by Capt. Robert M. Danford, U. S. A., professor of military science.

LAWRENCE LICENSES REFUSED

LAWRENCE, Mass.—The License Commissioners have announced their selections for liquor licenses. Of the present holders 12 were refused renewals.

APPALACHIAN CLUB ISSUES ITS APRIL BULLETIN

Coming Activities of Organization
Include Excursion to Franconia
Notch and Week-End Trip to
New Ipswich, N. H.

Spring and summer excursions, hikes and boat trips of the Appalachian Mountain Club, are announced in the April bulletin of the club, just published. It proposes visits to points of interest around Boston, in New Hampshire, though Maine and to interesting spots in New York. William B. Cabot gave a lecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology last night on "From the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Ungava," and on April 23 Philip W. Ayres, a club member, will speak on "The National Forest in the White Mountains and Southern Appalachians" at 234 Berkeley Street, Boston.

Natural history walks under the auspices of the Appalachian Club for April start next Saturday with a visit to the Arnold Arboretum. The party will leave the South Station at 1:20 p. m., and will go to Forest Hills, where horticultural experts are to show the various varieties of trees and flowers. F. W. Rane, Massachusetts State Forester, and J. G. Jack of the arboretum will be in charge. "Special attention is to be given to the birds met during the walk on April 23, which will be from Wellesley along the aqueduct to the Charles River. A study of the geology and the geography of Nahant will be made on the first May walk, May 5, when Elizabeth F. Fisher will have charge. A special investigation of the action of the sea in the formation of the rugged shore line will be made.

On April 27 and 28 the annual meeting of the New England Federation of Natural History Societies will be held in the Children's Museum at Jamaica Pond. General excursions for 1917 planned to date include the following: William T. May will lead the excursion on May 30 to the Flume House, Franconia Notch, N. H. A week-end trip to New Ipswich, N. H., will be taken under the leadership of T. S. Comant from June 15 to 18. A field meeting will be held at Camden, Me., some time in June. The Fourth of July week-end walking trip to the club huts in the White Mountains will commence June 30. From July 30 to Sept. 5 a camp at Three Mile Island will be held.

Labor Day will be celebrated at North Chatham, N. H., with Howard Jackson in charge. The September walking trip to the club huts will start Sept. 22 and will continue a week. The fall excursion to The Balsams at Dixville Notch, N. H., will be held from Oct. 6 to 13. On the Columbus Day week-end, a trip to New London, including a visit to Lake Umbagog, is scheduled.

Tentative arrangements have been made for a canoe trip of four or five days about May 20 down the Saco River, New Hampshire, or Otter Creek, Vermont. If enough interest is shown before May 1, the trips will be made. New York outings start next Saturday, going to White Plains. The next is on April 21, from Douglaston to Hollis; the third is on April 28 to Staten Island and the last is scheduled for May 5 to Watchung Mountain.

Next Saturday afternoon the first Boston outing party will leave the North Station at 1:25 p. m. for Arlington Heights. They will visit the reservoir, Cox Hill, Locke's Glen and Spring, Horn Pond Mountain, Winter and Wedge ponds with a party at the Winchester High School. On Patriots' Day an excursion to Rockport will be held. The party is scheduled to leave the North Station at 9:35 a. m., and will visit Cape Ann, Pigeon Cove and Annisquam. Ashcroft will be seen on the trip on April 21 when Paul's, Smith's and Codman's hills will be examined, in addition to Purgatory and Wigwag Pond.

The trip on April 28 will be to Waltham Highlands, leaving the North Station at 1:40 p. m. A fast walk will be taken through Little Prospect, Stratton and Snake hills. Two excursions are scheduled for May 5. One for all day on the annual Blue Hill walk and another afternoon party to Mattapan. The last announced hike for the spring is on May 12, when a group will go to Wakefield Junction, walking through Hart Hill and cross country to Castle Rock.

AMUSEMENTS

WASHINGTON
6-DAY TOURS
April 20, May 4 and 18
Round-Trip Rate from Boston \$25.00
(\$28.00 for Tours of May 4 and 18)
Stop-over at Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York returning.

For detailed information apply to
Rodney Macdonough, New England
Passenger Agent, 56, 58, Broadfield,
Cor. Washington St., Boston.

Pennsylvania R. R.

JORDAN HALL
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 21, AT 3
Two Plans Seated

HAROLD BAUER
OLIVER DENTON

OSGIP GABRILOWITZCH
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 21, AT 3
Piano Recital
Tickets \$1.00, \$1.50, 75c, 50c, Symphony Hall.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

CRANE-RHODES
TEAM WINS IN
COURT TENNIS

Jay Gould and W. H. T. Huhn, the Champions, Will Meet Wightman and McKean in Round Robin Tourney Friday

Jay Gould and W. H. T. Huhn, present title holders, will meet G. W. Wightman and Q. A. S. McKean tomorrow in the second match of the United States national amateur court tennis doubles championship tournament at the Tennis and Racquet Club of Boston, and the champions will play Joshua Crane and D. P. Rhodes Saturday. The tournament is being conducted on the round robin plan because of the fact that but three teams are entered for the title. The present title holders should retain their honors with little trouble.

Crane and Rhodes defeated Wightman and McKean with little difficulty in the opening match of the tournament today in straight sets at 6-1, 6-3, 6-2. The winners outclassed their opponents in every way, and showed good form. Wightman and McKean showed their lack of experience, and did not play smoothly together, getting in each other's way frequently, and letting many chances get by. The winners, on the other hand, played very well together, and make a strong team.

The winners played hardest in the opening set, driving Wightman and McKean hard all the way. In the second and last sets they eased up, and their opponents were able to score more points. McKean played the stronger game for his team, making some very fine placements and some excellent gets off the side walls. Wightman was very erratic at times.

In the last set Crane and Rhodes took things easy, letting McKean and Wightman play themselves out. The first two games went to Wightman and McKean, mostly through the efforts of the latter. After that the victors had little trouble taking six games in a row, although five of them went to duce. Crane and Rhodes were steady, and did not exert themselves, while the other two played a driving game, and were somewhat wild, losing many points and some of the games in this way. The score by points follows:

| | |
|------------|--|
| FIRST SET | Crane and Rhodes.....4 4 4 4 4 4—28-6 |
| | Wightman and McKean.....1 2 2 6 1 0—13-1 |
| SECOND SET | Crane and Rhodes.....4 2 1 8 4 4—34-6 |
| | Wightman and McKean.....2 2 4 4 6 2 1—27-3 |
| THIRD SET | Crane and Rhodes.....1 1 5 5 5 6 4 7—34-6 |
| | Wightman and McKean.....4 3 3 3 4 1 5—27-2 |

TULANE PLANS
TO DEFEND ITS
TENNIS TROPHY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Notices have been sent out from New Orleans to every college and university in the South, that the Southern Intercollegiate Tennis Tournament will be held April 28, 30 and May 1, on the clay courts of the New Orleans Country Club. Tulane University of New Orleans now holds two legs on the southern intercollegiate challenge cups, having won the tournament, both singles and doubles, last year. Douglas Watters took the singles, and he and Henry Bruns the doubles. The University of Texas was the only college besides Tulane represented in the 1916 contests, but there is no excuse for the absence of other colleges this year, except the war, as the notices were sent out in ample time for all to attend. Last year these notices reached the athletic authorities of the various colleges a trifle late.

A plan is on foot, which probably will be perfected after this year, to rotate the tournaments between three or four cities. Atlanta, the domicile of Georgia Tech; Austin, the home of the University of Texas, and New Orleans, the site of Tulane, are the three cities most interested in the plan. The southern tournament is conducted in this manner, and it has proved that the rotation system keeps up greater interest than if the tournaments are all held in one city. Georgia Tech has asked for the 1917 tournament in Atlanta, but if war intervenes this year, the tournament will be given to Tulane again next season.

The Tulane doubles team this year will consist of Douglas Watters and Eddie Morris or Adair Watters. Henry Bruns having quit tennis. Douglas Watters, of course, will represent the university in the singles. Other candidates out for the doubles team are Coleman Roman, Walter Carroll, Robert Craig and B. Dodds. Morris, however, seems to have a shade the best of the chances of playing with Watters.

In the New Orleans Lawn Tennis Club the team of Bruns and Burthe, which won the Gulf States tournament last June, also is broken up by the retirement of Bruns, and several new faces have appeared on the courts this season. No decision as to who will fill Bruns' place has been made, but Dr. Burthe undoubtedly will be one of the doubles contestants. H. A. Mackinny of Providence, R. I., who, with Douglas Watters, won the Rhode Island State doubles championship, is reported to be planning to come South to pair with Watters in the Southern States championships this year.

MARATHON RACE
WILL BE HELD
NEXT THURSDAY

Boston Athletic Association Decides to Hold Its Annual Event—More Entries Are In

As the result of a meeting held Wednesday afternoon, the annual Marathon run under the auspices of the Boston Athletic Association, which is scheduled for next Thursday, will be held as usual. This decision was reached by the athletic committee of the association after a long debate. It is expected that this year's race will be one of the best ever held. In spite of the war situation, and the military and naval officials will take advantage of the big crowd that gathers to see the race, usually over 200,000 spectators along the 25-mile course, and try to increase the recruiting.

Charles Miller of Chicago is the first of the out-of-town athletes to arrive. He reported to Manager G. V. Brown Wednesday and said his team mate Sidney Hatch, also would be here. Hatch is expected to arrive the first of next week.

The entries received Wednesday included E. Martineau of Montreal. He was suspended for competing in an unsanctioned contest, and only recently had the ban lifted.

The other entries received swell the list to 50. They are as follows: L. A. Davis, Dorchester Club; H. B. Moreau, Berlin U. M. C. A., Berlin, N. H.; F. J. Bruce, Quincy; George Costarakis, Boston; Otto Alenius, Urja A. A., Quincy; Carl Jensen, Urja A. A., Quincy; Manuel Theuma, Cambridge; W. T. Thielan, Malden; S. V. Pavitt, Malden; Edward Lyons, Revere; A. H. Ellis, Dorchester Club; Oswald Sparson, Lewiston, Me.; G. F. McAlpin, Exeter, N. H.; John Pavaritas, Peabody; Albert Ives, Dorchester Club; W. E. Lelertitz, Williamstown; Spiros Catatodis, Lefkada, Greece.

BROWN BASEBALL
GAME WITH MAINE
IS CALLED OFF

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The first game on the Brown University baseball schedule for 1917, against University of Maine, scheduled for Wednesday afternoon, was canceled because of international conditions. Brown may play some ball games, but the local athletic situation is not promising.

If the Brown battery is not called immediately into war service, there may be a contest with Harvard and some other nearby colleges, the Brown management approving the proposition made at Cambridge in relation to such a plan.

Dual track meets in which Brown was to meet Columbia and Amherst have also been canceled because of the war situation. Captain Ormsby of the ball team organized a special military squad of his players and the track men Wednesday and began drilling.

WEST POINT WINS
FROM WILLIAMS

WEST POINT, N. Y.—West Point won a hard game from Williams College, 9 to 6, here Wednesday. Oliphant was a star throughout. His two catches in left field were exceptional. In five trips to the plate he got a single, a triple and a home run, and was given a base on balls once.

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
West Point.....0 1 2 0 2 0 2 0 3—14 5
Williams.....2 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0—6 8 2
Batteries—Coffey, Murrill and McNeill; Young, Dubose and Kingsley. Umpires—Cullum and Marshall. Time—2h. 20m.

HOLY CROSS WINS
FROM ANNAPOLIS

BALTIMORE, Md.—The Annapolis baseball team, composed mostly of new material, was defeated by Holy Cross College in the second game of the season here Wednesday afternoon. Bunting hard and in timely fashion and aided materially by the effective pitching of Gill, the victors played well.

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Holy Cross.....0 0 0 0 1 0 3 0 4—9 2
Annapolis.....0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 3 5
Batteries—Gill and Spillane; Olsen, Emmerich and Connolly. Umpires—Betts and Hughes. Time—2h.

BOWDOIN SQUAD
ON FIRST TRIP

BRUNSWICK, Me.—Coach Benjamin Houser, Manager F. D. McCormack '18 of Framingham, Mass., and a squad of baseball players left Bowdoin College Wednesday on the first trip of the year. While away the team will play three games, Wesleyan at Middletown today, Springfield Training School at Springfield tomorrow and Amherst at Amherst on Saturday.

A. C. Savage '19, a pitcher, has been called for service in the Naval Reserve. O. S. Donnell, third baseman, has enlisted in the National Guard and is awaiting orders.

HAVERFORD GIVES UP SPORTS

HAVERFORD, Pa.—Scheduled athletic events have been called off at Haverford College, although it is expected that many informal games will be arranged with neighboring teams. In certain cases a few events may be retained at the discretion of the committee. The joint alumni-undergraduate spring opening day, April 20, has been canceled.

BOSTON BRAVES
TO OPEN SEASON
THIS AFTERNOON

New York Giants Will Be Opponents in Boston's Opening Game of the National Baseball League Championship Race

| NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING | W | L | P.C. | 1917 | 1916 |
|--------------------------|---|---|-------|-------|-------|
| Philadelphia..... | 1 | 0 | 1.000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Chicago..... | 1 | 0 | 1.000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Cincinnati..... | 1 | 0 | 1.000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Boston..... | 0 | 1 | .000 | .000 | .000 |
| New York..... | 0 | 1 | .000 | .000 | .000 |
| Brooklyn..... | 0 | 1 | .000 | .000 | .000 |
| Pittsburgh..... | 0 | 1 | .000 | .000 | .000 |
| St. Louis..... | 0 | 1 | .000 | .000 | .000 |

RESULTS YESTERDAY
Philadelphia 6, Brooklyn 5.
Chicago 5, Pittsburgh 3.
Cincinnati 3, St. Louis 1.
Boston-New York, postponed.

GAMES TODAY
New York at Boston.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at Chicago.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.

The Boston Braves and New York Giants are scheduled to open the National league baseball championship season of 1917 in Boston this afternoon when they meet on Braves Field. The opening was originally scheduled for Wednesday, but as the grounds could not be put in condition for playing yesterday, the opening went over until today, while the official opening in the other cities was held Wednesday as originally scheduled.

All of the usual opening functions will take place at Braves Field this afternoon and owing to the fact that the United States is at war, one or two extra features have been provided. The day has been designated as Soldiers and Sailors Day and a large percentage of the advance sale of seats is to be donated by the club to the Army and Navy U. M. C. A. clubhouse building fund.

Before the game starts there will be a concert by a band from the Charles-Town Navy Yard, an exhibition of flying by Walter Bullock in an airplane, a parade by United States sailors and marines and the customary flag-raising ceremony.

PHILADELPHIA IS
VICTORIOUS BY 6-5

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The National league champions lost the opening game to Philadelphia, 6 to 5. Brooklyn outbatted the visitors, but long hits by Luderus, Cravath and Dugue gave Philadelphia a victory. Dell was ineffective, Luderus and Cravath hitting successive home runs over the right field wall.

Cadore, pitching the last four innings, held the visitors to one hit. Fabrique, Brooklyn's new shortstop, reached first base four times in five chances, twice on hits. A detachment of naval militia paraded before the game and raised the American flag.

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Philadelphia.....1 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 5—8 2
Brooklyn.....0 0 0 2 0 0 3 0 0—5 10 1
Batteries—Alexander and Kilmer; Dell, Cadore and Meyers. Snyder. Umpires—O'Day and Bransfield. Time—2h.

CHICAGO WINS, 5-3,
FROM PITTSBURGH

CHICAGO, Ill.—The National League season was opened here Wednesday with a 5 to 3 victory for Chicago over Pittsburgh. Bunched hits by the locals coupled with Vaughn's good pitching and fast fielding was responsible for the victory. Captain Doyle was the star player for Chicago. His batting was responsible for the first run and his fielding saved Vaughn and probably the game on two occasions.

Soldiers and members of the Naval Reserve, with a band at the head of each, paraded the field playing patriotic airs. A recruiting station was opened at the ball park. The score: Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Chicago.....0 1 2 0 1 0 0 1 5—8 0
Pittsburgh.....0 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 0—3 5 2
Batteries—Vaughn and Elliott; Evans, Jacobs and Schmidt. Umpires—Klem and Emslie. Time—1h. 55m.

CINCINNATI IS
VICTORIOUS, 3-1

CINCINNATI, O.—Schneider pitched in midsummer form Wednesday and the locals won the opening game of the season by defeating St. Louis, 3 to 1. It was not until the final inning that the visitors proved real opponents, and then only for a moment. Cincinnati hit Meadows hard, and only exceptionally fine fielding by the St. Louis men kept the local score down.

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Cincinnati.....0 0 0 2 1 0 0 3—8 1
St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 4 0
Batteries—Schneider and Wingo; Meadows and Snyder. Umpires—Rigler and Orth. Time—1h. 32m.

OSCAR VITT SUSPENDED

DETROIT, Mich.—Oscar Vitt, star third baseman of the Detroit Americans who declined to sign his 1917 contract because of salary differences, was automatically suspended Wednesday when he failed to appear before the opening game. Robert Jones will play third base, at least temporarily.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION
Indianapolis 6, Toledo 5.
Louisville 4, Columbus 2.
Milwaukee 4, St. Paul 0.
Kansas City 4, Minneapolis 0.

PICKUPS

Walter Johnson pitched for Washington yesterday and turned in a three-hit game.

When the Red Sox can get 14 hits for a total of 23 off Pitcher Caldwell, it looks as if the world's champions were in splendid batting form.

After holding the White Sox to a shutout for seven innings, Pitcher Hamilton had to give way to heavy hitting and Chicago won by a score of 7 to 2.

Walker of the Red Sox started out as if he were going to be the leading batter of the American league. Getting one two-base and two three-base hits in five times at bat is a pretty good day's work.

One of the major league champions won and the other lost. Brooklyn faced Alexander and while they made 10 hits, they could not get them when they would count the most and so lost a close game, 6 to 5.

There were five home runs made yesterday, three in the American league and two in the National. Hoblitzel of Boston, Schalk of Chicago and Veach of Detroit made the American, while Cravath and Luderus of Philadelphia made those in the National.

Cobb started in the season more successfully than his two great batting rivals, Speaker and Jackson, the Detroit player getting two hits in four times at bat, while Speaker and Jackson each made one in a similar number of trips to the plate.

VOLKMAN WILL
OPEN BASEBALL
SEASON FRIDAY

Private School Has Strong Nucleus of Veterans and Should Produce Fast Team

Volkman School is scheduled to open its baseball season tomorrow afternoon with Roxbury Latin School on the former's field in Allston, and Coach A. D. Cooper of Volkman looks for a good contest. His boys have been working hard for several weeks, and while conditions have not been all that could have been wished this spring, the players have had considerable outside practice. The Volkman team is confident of defeating Roxbury Latin School in the opening game.

Volkman is very well off this season in the matter of veterans, and the school should be represented by a strong aggregation. Capt. K. C. Pillsbury will do the bulk of the pitching for the team. He has been a member of the squad for two seasons, and judging from the way he has been showing up at practice this spring, he will be a hard man to hit. Charles David, a new candidate, is the most likely-looking man for the catcher's position, and he will very likely work behind the bat when Captain Pillsbury is in the box.

Edward Pierce, regular catcher on the team in 1916, is playing so well at third base that it is probable he will be given the place, as David shows promise of being a very good catcher. E. L. McCarthy, shortstop last season, is back at his old position, while Benjamin Hunneman will again play first base. Hunneman was looked upon as one of the best infielders in private school baseball circles last year. This leaves only second base open for a new man, and Robert Campbell is a very promising new recruit for the place.

The outfield will be a veteran combination, three of the outfielders from last year's team being available. They are Richard Paige, Gordon Brown and Richard Baker. There are a number of promising new candidates out for the team, and Coach Cooper will work them up into understudies for the regulars.

The schedule arranged by Manager Bjorn Friis calls for 12 games, five of them away and one still undecided as to where it will be played. Two of the dates are still open. The two Triangular League games will be played next month, and the season will close May 30 with Country Day School. Coach Cooper is confident that Volkman will make a strong bid for the Triangular League championship. The schedule follows:

April 13—Roxbury Latin at Allston; 19—Middlesex at Concord; 21—Thayer Academy at Allston; 24—Browne and Nichols at Cambridge; 28—Country Day at Allston.
May 2—Milton Academy at Milton; 7—open; 11—Roxbury Latin at Allston; 16—Groton at Groton; 21—open; 25—Noble and Greenough, place undecided; 30—Country Day at Newton.
*Triangular league games.

WESLEYAN HAS
MILITARY WORK

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—Intensive military training began at Wesleyan University Wednesday. The work, which will require 15 hours a week for the remainder of the college year, will be conducted by Lieut. A. J. Hanlon, U. S. A., whose appointment as military instructor at Wesleyan was announced last week. Lieutenant Hanlon recently returned from Mexican service with Major-General Pershing. About 300 students will take the course.

Athletics at the university will continue for the present, it is stated, but a special military company will be organized for the athletes.

OHIO STATE TO CONTINUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

COLUMBUS, O.—Ohio State University authorities have decided to continue the athletic schedules arranged for this spring.

OPENING GAMES
IN AMERICAN
LEAGUE PLAYED

Boston, Washington, Cleveland and Chicago Are Teams Which Secure First Victories in Major Baseball League

| AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING | W | L | P.C. | 1917 | 1916 |
|--------------------------|---|---|-------|-------|-------|
| Boston..... | 1 | 0 | 1.000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Washington..... | 1 | 0 | 1.000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Cleveland..... | 1 | 0 | 1.000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Chicago..... | 1 | 0 | 1.000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| New York..... | 0 | 1 | .000 | .000 | .000 |
| Philadelphia..... | 0 | 1 | .000 | .000 | .000 |
| Detroit..... | 0 | 1 | .000 | .000 | .000 |
| St. Louis..... | 0 | 1 | .000 | .000 | .000 |

RESULTS YESTERDAY
Boston 10, New York 3.
Washington 3, Philadelphia 0.
Cleveland 6, Detroit 4.
Chicago 7, St. Louis 2.

GAMES TODAY
Boston at New York.
Washington at Philadelphia.
Chicago at St. Louis.
Cleveland at Detroit.

Boston, Washington, Cleveland and Chicago are today tied for first place in the American league baseball championship standing of 1917, following their victories over New York, Philadelphia, Detroit and St. Louis in the opening games of the season Wednesday.

Attendance at the games with the exception of the one played at Detroit was exceptionally good, for so early in the season. St. Louis turning in the largest number with 18,000 persons present. Philadelphia, which was represented by a last-place team in 1916, came second in the list with 12,000, and the Boston Red Sox, champions of the world, drew over 9,000 at the Polo Grounds, New York.

WORLD'S CHAMPIONS
WIN OPENING GAME

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Boston American League Baseball Club, world's champions, opened their championship season of 1917 here Wednesday afternoon with an easy victory over the New York Americans by a score of 10 to 3. Based on the showing made by the Red Sox yesterday the club promises to be a big factor in this year's battle for the pennant.

Manager Barry, handling the club for the first time in a championship contest, selected Ruth to do the pitching and he did it in excellent fashion, holding the hard-hitting New York players to three singles and would have probably secured a shutout but for a wild throw by Barry in the fourth inning.

Caldwell pitched for New York and he was rather easy for the Boston batsmen, who made 14 hits for a total of 23 bases, including two three-base hits by Walker and a home run by Hoblitzel. Both teams fielded well, Barry's wild throw being the only error made during the game.

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Boston.....2 0 0 0 0 1 4 0 3—10 14 1
New York.....0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0—3 3 0
Batteries—Ruth and Thomas; Caldwell and Numanak. Umpires—Connolly and McCormick. Time—2h. 20m.

WASHINGTON WINS
FROM ATHLETICS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Walter Johnson's pitching and the bunching of three hits secured off Bush enabled Washington to win here Wednesday, 3 to 0. Johnson held Philadelphia for three hits and struck out 11 batsmen. Previous to the game the home players marched to the flag-pole behind a band and unfurled a new flag and then marched back to the home plate.

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Washington.....0 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—3 5 1
Philadelphia.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3 2
Batteries—Johnson and Smith; Bush and Schang. Umpires—Umpires—Dinnigan and Owens. Time—1h. 40m.

CLEVELAND WINS
OPENING CONTEST

DETROIT, Mich.—The unsteadiness of Pitcher James of Detroit in the first inning of the opening game of the season here Wednesday gave Cleveland a lead the home team could not overcome, the visitors winning, 6 to 4. In the opening inning, three bases on balls, three hits and two errors gave Cleveland four runs.

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Cleveland.....4 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0—6 8 0
Detroit.....2 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 4—8 4
Batteries—Coveleskie and O'Neil; James, Couch, Jones and Stange. Umpires—Umpires—Evans, Nallin and Moriarty. Time—1h. 44m.

CHICAGO DEFEATS
ST. LOUIS CLUB, 7-2

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Chicago won the opening game of the American League season here by defeating St. Louis, 7 to 2, Wednesday. Hamilton held Chicago to three hits until the eighth, when the visitors rallied and a single, two doubles and a triple produced three runs. An error by Sisler in the ninth, two doubles and a home run off Weismann gave them four more. The usual flag-raising ceremony was preceded by a military drill by the players. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Chicago.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3—7 10 0
St. Louis.....1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 8 2
Batteries—Williams, Scott, Danforth and Schalk; Hamilton, Koob, Weismann and Hale. Umpires—O'Loughlin and Hildebrand. Time—1h. 57m.

DIRECTOR STAGG
FAVORS HOLDING
COLLEGE SPORTS

Believes Their Retention Will Be Big Help in Preparing Students for Military Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Athletic Director A. A. Stagg of the University of Chicago makes an appeal today through The Christian Science Monitor to the colleges and universities of the country which have not yet abolished intercollegiate athletics to maintain them by all means for the very purpose of producing a better prepared set of men for military service. All of the advantages which are attributed to intercollegiate athletics in times of peace, the famous coach declared, hold even more true in preparing for war. Intercollegiate athletics, he says, cooperate with and form a motive for military training.

Mr. Stagg urges that the physical education departments of the colleges and universities cooperate with the military departments in these institutions in the physical conditioning of the students. He points out that intercollegiate athletics, at least as practiced in the West, do not take up enough time to interfere with the small amount of military training required. In the dropping of athletics by the colleges which has occurred in a few institutions in the West, as well as in the East, he sees an absolute hindrance of the military development aimed at. The veteran athletic director gave his views and solution to this bureau Wednesday as follows:

"The efficiency of men in warfare is their ability to stand the hardships of the campaign. The military work in the colleges, as I have noticed it, is strong on the development of students in point of physical endurance and ability to stand hardship. When the students enlist and get into the camps undoubtedly they will receive this special physical preparation, but probably not until then.

"Now I maintain that right at this present moment is where athletics can make a real contribution to a large group of men in each of our colleges in giving them a long start on this preliminary conditioning and hardening process. The physical education departments of our universities and colleges should be asked and expected to cooperate with the military department in these institutions to further the physical condition of the men.

"My plan would be for the athletic squads to devote a certain period daily to military drill as well as to the practice of athletics, and I feel that the athletic departments of our universities couldn't do a better service in the preparation of our students than to make a combination of that sort. I feel that very strongly. It stands to reason that a hundred men holding themselves with the highest ideals of training and undergoing the practice of athletics will be in far better physical condition to stand the hardships of preparation in camp and of actual military campaigning than men who merely take the military drill with its minimum of physical exercise.

"For example at the University of Chicago the military requirements call for only three hours military drill a week done on three different days or all on a single day plus two hours of lectures on military subjects. This is the governmental requirement and I think it is generally followed in all universities where military departments are maintained.

"With that minimum requirement it is absurd to think that any large amount of physical conditioning can result. This requirement is so small that there is plenty of time for the usual intercollegiate athletics as we have them with our limited and reasonable schedules in the West. Here in Chicago fully half of the members of our athletic squads have already signed up for the regular military work. That will not interfere in the least with their college athletics. Not only is there ample time for the practice of athletics in addition to the military requirements, but there is every reason why there should be practice for the purpose of properly preparing for camp drilling and actual warfare.

"On the other hand if intercollegiate athletics are dropped and the large group of picked men who would ordinarily be practicing their athletics under the best conditions for producing fine physical conditions cease this special athletic practice, there will be a positive loss, as I regard it, in physical preparation and a longer period of preliminary training in camps will be necessary. The practice of athletics will unquestionably produce a select body of men for earlier use by the Government."

Athletic Director Stagg was the first in the West to speak out against dropping intercollegiate athletics. He voiced a long public protest against it over two weeks ago. Mr. Stagg is very strong in favor of universal military service and has such training as he has outlined as a help to this plan.

PROVIDENCE CLUB
BACK FROM SOUTH

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Manager John Egan of the Providence Baseball Club is scouting for players to open the International season here next Wednesday and hopes that the Boston Red Sox will send him a few.

The Grays are back in town, arriving in this city early Wednesday morning, after a 12-hour ride from Frederick, Md., where they have been getting into condition. Fred Brainerd, infielder, is in charge of the club.

NEBRASKA HAS
FAIR OUTLOOK
AT BASEBALL

Coaches Somewhat Handicapped on Account of Lack of Grounds and Inroads by Track Squad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Neb.—Coaches at the University of Nebraska are encountering some difficulties in their efforts to develop a baseball nine which will creditably represent the university against other aggregations of the Missouri Valley Conference on the diamond this spring.

Much of the responsibility for developing such a team at Nebraska rests upon Assistant Coach R. B. Rutherford. The inadequacy of diamond space is not the least of the obstacles Mr. Rutherford is encountering. Spring football practice and track work are taking their quota of athletes. Especially is there a demand for track men. It is difficult for an athlete to turn his best efforts to baseball and track. Consequently the track team obtains a few baseball men.

M. A. Shaw '

PARTICULARS OF
AUSGLEICH FOR
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—The German papers have displayed quite as much interest as their Austro-Hungarian contemporaries in the announcement as to the provisional conclusion of the Ausgleich, and much more boldness in publishing details as to the agreement.

These latter are stated to be derived from information received from Vienna and are not given tentatively, but as positive statements of fact. In the first place the agreement is stated to have been concluded for 10, instead of for the usual term of 20 years; a period which is regarded as the minimum that will allow of any kind of step toward the fiscal unification of Central Europe, while Austrian manufacturers have always aimed at securing a longer term, but have failed to do so hitherto owing to the reluctance of the Magyars to having their hands tied. If Hungary has given way in that particular in the present instance, however, she seems to have secured ample compensation in other directions. It is stated, for instance, that in accordance with Hungarian wishes the grain and cattle duties determined upon are to be regarded as definite; that is they will not be allowed to enter into the discussion when it comes to arranging for concessions and counter-concessions with other states.

The minimum tariff for grain is to be retained, but the dues on cattle are to be raised, an arrangement which is altogether in favor of the great land-owning cattle breeders of Hungary; while, again in deference to Hungarian wishes, the quantity of live cattle hitherto permitted to be imported into the country is to be further reduced. On the other hand, it is stipulated that the importation of live pigs, which has been prohibited hitherto, is to be admitted, according to requirements. The Vorwärts points out, however, that as matters stand this importation can be effected on any large scale from the Balkans alone, and that the way from those regions to Austria lies through Hungary. Hence, it writes, matters will very much depend on whether the requirements in question are not defined and limited by the Hungarian cattle breeders. In view of past experiences, such a possibility cannot be regarded as out of the question.

It is further stated that the existing banking relations are to remain as before, although it appears that the negotiations as to the privileges of the Austro-Hungarian Bank have been postponed until the burdens accruing from the war can be fully gauged. With regard to railway questions important fiscal political agreements are reported to have been reached concerning communication with the Balkans, and Hungary is said to have made concessions to Austria in this connection. The Vorwärts, however, professes itself skeptical on the point. Further, it writes, may it be assumed that it is mainly a question of the lines, which though short are yet the only ones connecting Hungary with the German Empire, but which are in the hands of Austria. Thanks to this latter fact, the western half of the monarchy had in hand a means whereby it could exercise a certain amount of pressure on Hungary. Time will show to what extent the Austrian Government has retained freedom of control in this direction.

Finally, it is announced that the contribution which the two states pay toward the common expenditure is to be raised by 2 per cent in the case of Austria, so that in future she will pay 65.6 and Hungary 34.4 per cent of the whole. This increase, however, is not to come fully into force at once, but is to be reached by raising the Austrian quota by one-half per cent every five years.

The Vorwärts' comment on these arrangements runs as follows: The new Ausgleich burdens Austria in favor of Hungary in an entirely one-sided manner. Hungary, who wishes to rank as equal with Austria in every direction, and who even boasts of having transferred the center of foreign policy to Budapest, is to contribute 2 per cent less to the common expenditure, and at the same time has imparted a pronouncedly protective character to the new customs tariff to the detriment of the Austrian working and middle classes, who are already condemned to a sufficiently low standard of living in consequence of high prices and low wages. The information so far published does not reveal whether these high customs react against all the Balkan states as well. Should that be the case, as it appears to be, those credulous optimists in Germany will be disappointed who hoped from the insistent lessons of this war for a commercial-political new orientation of Austro-Hungarian policy toward the Balkans, toward those who guard the road from Berlin to Constantinople and Bagdad. When, as they are doing, many Austrian papers comfort themselves over the disadvantages of the new customs tariff for Austria with the reflection that the agreement has been concluded for 20 years, they deceive themselves. The prolongation of the treaty period was not determined upon for the sake of Austrian industry, whose long-cherished wish for the steady of the economic relations between the two halves of the monarchy is thereby fulfilled, but because the term of 20 years was the essential basis for that rapprochement with Germany, which will be very acceptable to Hungary for financial reasons.

SOUTH AFRICAN BATTALION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAPE TOWN, South Africa—A railway battalion to construct and work railways in France has been formed by the South African Government composed of men from all branches of the South African railway adminis-

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Arthur Capper, Governor of Kansas, who is leading the section of the country of which Kansas is a typical State in opposition to a selective draft, or universal military service, is a journalist of note with an excellent record of administrative foresight and courage to his credit since he took up the reins of government. He began life as a compositor on the paper which he now owns, the Topeka Capital. It took him six years to make the transition from employee to employer. During the process he filled all the subordinate positions on the paper, from reporter to Washington correspondent. Since becoming owner of the Capital he has extended his ownership to a group of weeklies that serve the agriculturists of the mid-Mississippi region; and he is consequently in a position to shape public opinion widely in the dominant political section of the country. He is a progressive Republican with radical leanings, and a foe of militarism, or anything approaching it, in national life.

Daniel E. Denny, elected department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic in Massachusetts, is a prominent citizen of Worcester, who has held office in the city legislature and in the General Court of Massachusetts, both as Representative and Senator. From 1913 to 1915 he was on the Governor's Council. By trade a machinist, he later became a teacher in the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, and he held this position for 20 years. Now he spends his time mainly in conserving his property interests. He has served the Civil War veterans in many ways since he came into public life, and has been on representative Massachusetts delegations to take part in national celebrations of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Alexandre Fedorovitch Kerenki, Russian Minister of Justice, is the representative of Saratof in the Duma. A barrister and a journalist, M. Kerenki, up to the time of his appointment in the Lvoff Cabinet, was the leader of the Labor Party, that is, of the Extreme Left of the Duma. M. Kerenki is extremely popular with the working classes. He is a great orator and, as the leader of the Labor Party, he made a speech in the Duma, on March 8, which ranked with M. Milukoff's, in the manner of its delivery and as a parliamentary avant-courier of the Revolution.

Walter Cecil Owen, who has just been elected a member of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, is a progressive jurist with sympathy for the forward-looking conceptions of law in its relation to problems "affected with the public interest" which National and State judiciaries are beginning to pass upon favorably. He is a native of the State, was graduated at the State university's law school in 1891, and settled in Superior to practice. Later he made Maiden Rock his home, and from that district he was sent to the State Senate in 1908. There he won the attention of associates and of the public by his ability and character, and in 1913 the people made him Attorney-General of the State, a position that he filled so acceptably that he was re-elected two years later. Now he goes on the Supreme Court bench.

Charles Lathrop Pack, president of the National Food Emergency Garden Commission of the United States, bids fair to be an important figure in the national conservation of food movement now under way. Resident now at Lakewood, N. J., he made his fortune and built up his reputation while living in Cleveland, O. Few men in the country have so intelligently followed the theoretical and practical development of forestry and other natural resources, and he has had official duties in connection with these enterprises which will enable him now to turn to the food garden scheme with a wealth of valuable administrative experience. He is a life director of the American Forestry Association, and of the National Conservation Association, and when the National Conservation Congress last met he was made its president.

Frank Rutter is to be the first representative of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at Tokio, a new post of much significance. Affiliated with the Embassy and the Department of State, he will thus be able to serve two important arms of the Government. Nor will the fact that for a time he was associated with the Department of Agriculture militate against his future usefulness. Mr. Rutter grew up in Baltimore, graduated at Johns Hopkins University, and at once entered the Government's employ as a specialist, conversant with problems of tariff making and collection. It was not long before he was in charge of important bureaus of the new Department of Commerce, and leading in the capture of foreign markets. Sometimes his duties took him to Europe for brief residence, and sometimes to South America. Now they lead him to Japan and the Asiatic territory which Japan controls. Mr. Rutter has written, lectured and acted in behalf of extension of national trade and in favor of revenue legislation and tariff schedules that are sensible and based on knowledge of world trade conditions.

Hatton W. Sumners, representing the Fifth District of Texas in the United States House of Representatives, is sponsor for a bill giving the Department of Agriculture drastic power to prevent speculation in food products and eliminate waste in distribution of the same. It is endorsed by a number of officials in charge of State commission-governed food supply. Mr. Sumners is a farmer lad turned lawyer, who entered Congress six years ago and hitherto has been comparatively inconspicuous in the large and able delegations which Texas sends to Washington. At home in Dallas he has stood well in the legal profession and been honored by it in formal ways.

STATE SERVICE
PLAN EXPLAINED
TO TRADE UNIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Delegates from trade unions throughout Great Britain met Mr. Neville Chamberlain recently at a conference held in London for the purpose of hearing him explain the National Service scheme. Mr. Stephen Walsh, M. P., parliamentary secretary of the National Service Department, presided, and Mr. Chamberlain was supported by many of the chiefs of his department.

Mr. Walsh, in his opening remarks, said that the trade union movement had proved that the well-being of the nation depended upon the proper exercise of the power which they could wield, and now that the nation was fighting for existence they who possessed this enormous power would use it to help the Government to win the war.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain explained that his task was to call upon the men of the country to fill the gaps left by those who had joined His Majesty's forces, and to provide reinforcements which were necessary to the various industries employed in the manufacture of munitions, in order that the supply should be adequately maintained. His object, he declared, was to act with the least possible injury to trade and the least possible hardship to individuals. He was anxious to make three points of his scheme clear.

The first was that the National Service scheme would not interfere with the condition of the war munition volunteers, and if they were asked to sign National Service forms, they would not thereby be prejudiced in respect of any of their rights. The second related to the privilege of appeal which a National Service Volunteer would have from one district to another, or allotting him to another occupation, which Mr. Chamberlain explained at a little greater length than previously. The third involved a point arising out of the application of the Restricted Occupations Order. It had, he said, been pointed out that a man on leaving his job could not get a fresh one in such occupation, nor could he get another job at the employment exchange. Instructions had now been given that any employer in any occupation might take into his employment any man who could produce a certificate that he had enrolled as a National Service Volunteer. Employment, therefore, would be open to a National Service Volunteer in all industries of primary importance, and, in addition, he could secure employment in the restricted industries.

At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Chamberlain invited questions, and over a hundred were submitted.

In answer to a question in regard to the constitution of the appeal court before which a National Service Volunteer might ask to appear on being galled up, Mr. Chamberlain stated that it would consist of five members: the local National Service sub-commissioner as chairman and two representatives each of the employers and the employed. With regard to the Restricted Occupations Order, he said strikers would not be considered to have left their employment, but to have ceased work temporarily. He would therefore be able to give such men permission to return to their employment in one of the restricted occupations. The department had endeavored to consult both employers and employed before classing any occupation as restricted. As regarded remuneration, National Service Volunteers could not be put on the same footing as munition volunteers, because with the latter it was not a case of changing their trade, but merely of moving from one district to another. Men would not be taken from "certified" trades, but they might be moved to districts where they were more wanted than where they were at present. Women workers were not included in the present appeal for national service, but it was intended to make special appeals to women for special work. A minimum wage of 25s. for women was under consideration by the Cabinet, therefore Mr. Chamberlain could not answer the question meantime. The 25s. minimum for men was not looked on, he said, as satisfactory remuneration in all trades, but was designed to prevent people being put to agricultural work at a less wage. No exceptions were made to the appeal to all men to enroll, therefore permanent trade union officials were asked to enroll. Where agreements were already in existence between trade unions and employers there was no wish to interfere with a satisfactory state of affairs, and the endeavor would be made to maintain such agreements under the National Service scheme.

BRITISH SCHEME
TO UTILIZE WASTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—A circular has been issued to local authorities throughout the country by Lord Rhonda, president of the Local Government Board, calling their attention to the importance at the present time of utilizing waste food, particularly fat and bones, and also waste paper and cardboard.

With regard to waste food, measures have already been taken in accordance with a previous circular, but much more is being done in some districts than in others and Lord Rhonda urges upon all local authorities the desirability of taking every possible step to secure the collection and disposal of waste food either directly or through contractors or by means of voluntary associations. Waste food may be adapted for feeding pigs, rabbits and poultry, while bones and fat are of special value for the production of glycerine for munitions purposes. Special provision, states the circular,

seems generally to be made for collecting and using the waste from large establishments, but this should be done everywhere, and private householders might be encouraged to combine in taking joint action in this direction.

In view of the new restrictions on the importation of paper, the circular emphasizes the need for economy in its use, and for the collection of all waste paper. Whilst not wishing to interfere with the methods of collecting already adopted in many districts, Lord Rhonda hopes that all local authorities will endeavor to stimulate action and to urge householders to keep their waste paper separate from other refuse. Local authorities are also desired to communicate with the mills in their neighborhood that use waste paper, and to encourage the help of voluntary organizations such as the Girl Guides and Boy Scouts, already employed in the work of collecting paper. The circular states that for the profitable disposal of waste paper it should be sorted into the following grades: 1. Old ledgers and account books. 2. Letters and envelopes. 3. Old newspapers. 4. Books and pamphlets. 5. Brown and wrapping paper. 6. Cardboard, strawboard, etc.

While leaving local authorities free to adopt what measures they feel to be most desirable, Lord Rhonda desires to impress strongly upon them the importance of reducing preventable waste and making profitable use of such waste matter as is unavoidable.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Victory in Madison
MADISON STATE JOURNAL—The long fight is won. Madison has at last glorified herself. She stands before the world a strong, clean, decent community, a city fit to welcome the youth of a great American Commonwealth, a city in which the State may at last be justly proud of having placed her great university. Madison will never again allow the saloon to return. The clean element of Madison has won a splendid victory. It is a victory that means cleaner politics, greater efficiency in industry, the prevalence of better law and order, a city more inviting to industries and manufacturing enterprises; it means a better environment for the young; it means more wholesome homes; it means greater business prosperity to our merchants, a greater surplus in our banks; it means a moral stimulation to the whole State, magnificent encouragement to the forces that are battling for State-wide prohibition; it means that Madison has done her part to hasten national prohibition, and this in the hour when the war clouds rise ominously over our eastern horizon, greater national efficiency and better preparedness. Madison has gone dry by a magnificent margin—a majority that is beyond the line of dispute. It is an act of good business sense and of real and vital patriotism. The citizens of Madison have reason to congratulate themselves and to rejoice with infinite pride. Madison is dry. Madison will stay dry. It was a fine fight. It was a fine victory. It is a victory that will last.

Burst of Nelson for Ontario
TORONTO GLOBE—Copper from Nelson's flagship shows the wonderful transformation in naval warfare during the intervening years. The copper-coated oak, the broadside of small smooth-bored, the rigging-tearing shot, the grappling irons for boarding, all seem to vanish in the perspective of distance. But the stern reserve of those features cast in the abandoned copper impress the truth that victory depends on human courage, human determination and commanding genius today as it did when a commander could be shot from the rigging of an enemy's ship doing battle. There is a reserve of thought as well as of determination in the features of the bust that will be an historic relic in the Provincial Parliament buildings. The highest tribute to him is that he is still the Nation's hero. His features perpetuated in so fitting a medium will be an inspiration in the struggle of today.

Cooking Taught in a Wagon
THE MICHIGAN FARMER—In Webster County, Kentucky, domestic science can be taught in the schools without the big expense of equipping each school with numbers of stoves, tables, cutlery, and dishes, for a wagon completely furnished as dining-room and kitchen serves the purpose. Any rural school interested has merely to send for the wagon, and to furnish board, lodging and supplies for the teachers. The dining-room has four windows, two on either side, and the kitchen three; the floors are hardwood; rooms are ceiled throughout with wall board. It has equipment enough for six pupils to work at a time roasting chicken, making bread and performing all the other usual kitchen duties. The wagon brings home and school closer together, makes better homes, better social conditions, better community interest, a better school spirit, and puts domestic science in all of the rural schools. Not only is this wagon serving its purpose in the schools, but the women's clubs are using it for instruction work in many communities where there is a desire to get out of the old beaten paths and study the new and improved ways.

FREEDOM OF EDINBURGH
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
EDINBURGH, Scotland—The Lord Provost's committee of the Edinburgh Town Council at a recent meeting resolved to recommend that the freedom of the city of Edinburgh should be conferred on the Canadian Premier, Sir Robert Borden, and on General Smuts of South Africa, both of whom are in England at present to represent their respective countries at the Imperial Conference.

FRENCH CIVILIAN
LABOR PLAN TO
INCREASE OUTPUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France—The Paris papers publish the text of M. Henry Bérenger's report to the Senate on civilian mobilization, drawn up on behalf of the commission for the economic organization of the country. The report states that the bill has proceeded from a close agreement between the Government and the commission on the matter in question. The proposals made by M. Bérenger in December, 1916, and those by M. Clémentel in February, 1917, have been amalgamated and from this combination a scheme has been produced of which the following is a broad outline.

Civilian requisitions are distinct from military requisitions, in that they will apply only to the provisioning of the population and to the needs of national production. The requisitions will apply both to persons and possessions. The requisition of property will apply to establishments, enterprises and works connected with the civilian life of the Nation. The first four sections of the bill define the means by which the civilian requisition will be realized. To the Minister of the Interior will fall the task of carrying out the measures adopted. The requisition of persons is covered by sections 5 to 14 of the bill. M. Bérenger mentions the splendid spectacle of voluntary civilian mobilization which France has presented during 32 months of war. He pays homage to the millions of women, the boys and the men over military age who since 1914 have saved the agriculture, the commerce and even some of the industries of the country.

In order not to disturb and disorganize the national effort, the commission has decided to base its bill on the maintenance in their present occupations of all those persons working either on the land or for national production and provisioning. All those persons holding public offices of any kind shall also be retained in their occupations. The commission, however, is in full agreement with the Government that more than 400,000 civilian workers are needed either for agriculture, transports or to take the place of men of a mobilizable age in the war factories. In order to meet this need, the commission provides for the registration of all available labor, in accordance with the information provided by civilian population, under the double control of the municipalities and prefects, and with the eventual aid of the departmental labor exchanges. Along with this registration measure, the commission establishes several stages in the civilian mobilization which has to be accomplished: (1) Civilian voluntary service provided by section 8 of the bill for all French men and French women between 17 and 60 years of age, as well as for all subjects of Allied and neutral states, under the control of prefects; (2) request for civilian volunteer workers which is to be made before actual requisition takes place; (3) the choice of work by the requisitioned, in accordance with their capacities and aptitudes and as far as possible near their homes. Article 7 of the bill provides for exceptions to the law which include young people who are either at college or learning a trade.

The mobilized civilians will benefit by all the laws providing for the protection of the industrial, commercial and agricultural population and will be paid at the same rate as ordinary workers doing similar work. Demands for labor on the part of the Minister of Labor and the Government Labor Commission will be met by the prefects in cooperation with the departmental labor bureaus. The workers will have the right of appeal which will be heard by a departmental committee composed of members of the General Council, the chambers of commerce, the agricultural societies and members of the Employers and Employees Arbitration committees. The law, which will also be applicable to Algeria and the French colonies, carries with it penalties in accordance with common civilian law.

At the conclusion of his report, M. Bérenger states that the bill as it stands is a war bill which circumstances have rendered necessary. It aims at so organizing civilian labor as to produce the largest increase in national production. On the eve of the third year of the war the problem consists in maintaining an effective equipment.

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librium between the Army, the factory, and the land. What, M. Hervé asks, would be the use of having organized the army, if the provision shop were not to be maintained behind both the arsenal and the army? There is only one possible economic life in the country at this supreme juncture, it is that which will insure the army all that it needs to conquer, all the machines and all the material which the war factory needs for its production, and all that the population must have to enable it to stand firm for the longest possible period of time. If this entails a necessary cutting down in the "industries de luxe" and in trades not actually necessary to the national defense, a country at war will bear with such sacrifices, which are after all very small when compared with those made by her sons on the field of battle for the last 32 months.

LONDON TO HONOR
MR. LLOYD GEORGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—At a recent meeting of the Corporation of London, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, Mr. J. R. Pakeman, the Chief Commoner, moved a resolution that the Freedom of the City, in a gold box, should be presented to Mr. Lloyd George. "In testimony of the corporation's appreciation of his services as the head of the present National Government and its admiration of the courage and tenacity of purpose with which he is devoting his great ability to the Empire in the struggle for right and freedom in which it is engaged."

The country recognized in Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Pakeman said, a man of indomitable courage and determination, forceful or persuasive as occasion demanded, and, above all, with a capacity for effort and resource which, as time went on, seemed well-nigh illimitable. Although from the first he had exercised great influence on the conduct of affairs, he had been confined and crabbled by elements which seemed inseparable from party politics and were only slightly minimized by the formation of the Coalition Government.

As a party man, Mr. Lloyd George had had many opponents, but men had changed their views on many subjects during the war, and even the most ardent and persistent of the Prime Minister's critics recognized in him "an Imperialist at heart, a man who loved his country and whose ardent temperament, methods, and determination were all obviously centered in the purpose of defeating the enemy. He had emerged from the stressful and bitter field of party politics having learned the lesson that an Empire must be homogeneous, that there must be an amalgamation of all classes and interests, and that the man to guide a nation must himself be Imperial in his methods and convictions, sinking all personal, narrow, and party aims in the emergencies of the movement. Hence the Prime Minister found himself at the head of a great National Government which enjoyed the confidence of every unit of the Empire and the Allies. A man like Mr. Lloyd George deserved all the recognition and approval which the city had in its power to offer."

The resolution was seconded by Sir Henry Knight, the senior alderman, and carried unanimously and with acclamation.

TASMANIAN OIL WORKS

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Melbourne

MELBOURNE, Vic.—The Tasmanian Legislative Council has rejected the proposal for the purchase, by the Island State, of the Latrobe Shale Oil Works. An unusual result of the strong criticism of the proposal by the Hobart Mercury has been the temporary exclusion of representatives of the journal from the press gallery of the House of Assembly, or Lower House.

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GERMAN LABOR
UNION PETITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—The Vorwärts has published the text of a lengthy memorandum on the food question drawn up in common by all the labor unions of Germany and forwarded to the Imperial Chancellor and to the president of the War Feeding Department.

The document declares that the regulation of the food supply during the war has been thoroughly unsatisfactory, and attributes the circumstance to the fact that the War Feeding Department is too dependent on the Federal Government for the execution of its measures, and especially to the resistance offered by the Prussian agricultural department to any attempt to curtail the privileges of the agrarians. These obstacles in the way of a just regulation of supplies are viewed, it declares, with increasing anxiety and bitterness by the great majority of the population. If the food difficulties continue the industrial army at home will no longer be in a position to maintain the maximum of effort that the national defense demands. The present distribution of foodstuffs favors such classes as do not in any case suffer from a lack of food, and renders it possible for wealthy people to purchase ample supplies to the detriment of the poorer population. Meanwhile, the memorandum continues, unscrupulous cliques among both producers and consumers combine together daily to cheat the nation of a portion of its food supply for the sake of greater profit in the one case, or enjoyment in the other, and the State authority concentrated in the War Feeding Department is not capable of effectively preventing these repeated crimes against the nation. The Prussian Ministry of Agriculture protects the private claims of the agrarians, and thus enables these to exploit the food scarcity in a way that must involve the greatest danger to the German nation. The result is, however, that the economic policy of the authorities is becoming a mockery to the whole nation.

The German labor and employees' unions, the memorandum concludes, desire to warn the authorities most emphatically against allowing matters to continue as they are with regard to the food problem. The results might be incalculable. The cooperation they have undertaken to give in the execution of the Auxiliary Service Act gives them a special right to see that the object of the latter is not thoroughly impeded by a uniformly negligent conception and execution of the duties connected with the food supply in time of war.

QUEENSLAND'S LAND BILL

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Melbourne

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Under the Queensland Bill to settle discharged soldiers on the land, care is being taken that the soil shall be good, workable, well watered, close to railways, and free from prickly pear. The bill, which introduces the leasehold policy as against the freehold has been submitted for its second reading in the Queensland Legislative Assembly.

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CORSET MAKER—MRS. J. B. MORRILL, Custom Made Corsets, a Specialty, 417 Main St., Room 406, Springfield, Mass.

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET HAS A GENERAL ADVANCE AGAIN

Gains Not Particularly Wide as
Whole, but Tone Is Strong—
Gulf Common Moves Up Several
Points in Boston

General strength again was displayed by the New York stock market in the early dealings today. Lackawanna Steel rose 2½ points and then fell back a point. There were some reactions from the best prices in the list as a whole. Among other issues to make substantial gains were American Smelting, Bethlehem Steel, "B," Canadian Pacific, General Motors, Ohio Cities Gas, Republic Iron & Steel, Union Pacific and Wilson & Co. United States Steel rose half a point.

Higher prices also were the rule in the first few minutes of trading on the Boston stock exchange today. Gulf common was a feature on account of an advance of two points.

Prices in both markets held up well late in the first half hour. Steel common and Ohio Cities Gas gained further in New York.

Stocks continued to move over a zigzag course during the remainder of the forenoon. At midday the tone was firm. At that hour net advances of a point to two points or more were recorded by various issues. Bethlehem Steel, "B," Cuba Cane Sugar, Central Leather, Lackawanna Steel, Sloss-Sheffield, Ohio Cities Gas, Republic Steel, Wilson, U. S. Steel, Texas Company and Sears-Robuck showed the best net gains at midday. Mexican Petroleum was off ¾ at the opening at 85½ and dropped under 84 before midday.

Gulf common opened up 2 points in Boston at 106½ and advanced a point further during the first half of the session. Cudahy and Swift each rose more than a point. Copper Range opened up ½ at 61, advanced a point further and then eased off. United Fruit moved up more than a point to 140½.

There was a firm tone at the beginning of the last hour but business was quiet. A further drop in Delaware and Hudson was a feature of the trading. Pond Creek Coal was higher and moderately active in Boston.

PHILADELPHIA ELECTRIC CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Philadelphia Electric Company reports these changes in earnings for the year ended December 31:

| | 1916 | Increase |
|----------------|--------------|-------------|
| Gross | \$10,260,672 | \$1,482,148 |
| Net income | \$2,784,051 | \$375,501 |
| Less dividends | 1,574,312 | |
| Surplus | 1,219,739 | 379,499 |
| Pre surplus | 2,311,986 | 80,000 |
| Deduct | 148,102 | 481,102 |
| Total surplus | 3,050,622 | 738,596 |

*Equal to 11.5 per cent on \$24,987,750 stock compared with 9.6 per cent in the previous year. Deduction account of refund to city on street lighting contract for 1915 and expenses of valuation and rate case.

The annual report sets forth that the management hopes in near future to be able to submit a plan for exchange of stock for stock of Pennsylvania Company.

Attention was called to extraordinary increase in gross during the year, as well as corresponding increase in expenses; and that it was obvious that if an abnormal increase in gross, due principally to unusual demand by large power installations and for railway purposes, had not prevailed, reductions in rates by all companies owned would have resulted in a reduction in dividend.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

| | Bid | Asked |
|--------------------------|-----|-------|
| Atlantic Refining | 960 | 980 |
| Buckeye Pipe Line | 103 | 106 |
| Ohio Oil | 335 | 345 |
| Prairie Oil & Gas | 570 | 575 |
| South Penn Oil | 300 | 310 |
| Standard Oil, California | 280 | 285 |
| Indiana | 810 | 820 |
| Kentucky | 770 | 780 |
| New Jersey | 615 | 625 |
| New York | 288 | 291 |
| Union Tank Line | 91 | |
| Illinois Pipe | 222 | 225 |
| Prairie Pipe | 298 | 302 |

NEW YORK METAL MARKET

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Metal exchange prices are: Tin, spot, 54½¢/55½¢; lead, spot, 9½¢ offered; April offered, 9½¢; May offered, 9½¢; June offered, 9½¢. Tin and lead markets firm.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Fair and colder tonight and Friday; fresh northwest winds.

For New England: Partly overcast and colder tonight and Friday.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a. m. 37/10 a. m. 39

12 noon 41

IN OTHER CITIES

8 a. m.

Albany 36/10 New Orleans 64

Buffalo 36/10 New York 42

Chicago 33/10 Philadelphia 42

Cincinnati 32/10 Pittsburgh 54

Denver 34/10 Portland, Me. 36

Des Moines 38/10 Portland, Ore. 54

Jackonville 64/10 San Francisco 50

Kansas City 48/10 St. Louis 52

Nantucket 36/10 Washington 60

ALABAMA FOR TODAY

Sun rises 5:09/High water, 9:15 a. m. 5:44 p. m.

Length of day, 12:13/Moon rises, 12 a. m.

LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 4:42 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK.—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

| | Open | High | Low | Last Sale |
|----------------------|------|------|------|-----------|
| Adams Exp. | 112 | 112 | 112 | 112 |
| Ajax Rubber | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 |
| Allis-Chalm. | 8 | 8½ | 8 | 8½ |
| Allis-Chalm. | 76 | 26½ | 26 | 26 |
| Allis-Chalm. | 81½ | 81½ | 81½ | 81½ |
| Am Ag Chem. | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ |
| Am Ag Chem. | 49½ | 49½ | 49½ | 49½ |
| Am B Sugar | 95½ | 97 | 95 | 96 |
| Am Can. | 43½ | 47 | 45½ | 46½ |
| Am Car Fy. | 66 | 66½ | 65½ | 66 |
| A Car Fy pf. | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 |
| Am Cot Oil. | 41½ | 41½ | 41½ | 41½ |
| Am Express | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| Am H & L. | 14½ | 15 | 14½ | 14½ |
| Am H & L pf. | 65½ | 65½ | 65 | 65 |
| Am Ice Sec. | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| Am Cot Oil pf. | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| Am Linseed | 20½ | 20½ | 20 | 20 |
| Am Linseed pf. | 56 | 56½ | 55½ | 55½ |
| Am Loco. | 68½ | 68½ | 67½ | 67½ |
| Am Smelt'g. | 101 | 101½ | 100½ | 101½ |
| Am Steel Fy. | 56½ | 58 | 56½ | 58 |
| Am Sugar. | 110½ | 111½ | 110½ | 111½ |
| Am Sugar pf. | 119½ | 119½ | 119½ | 119½ |
| Am Tel. & Tel. | 123½ | 124 | 123½ | 123½ |
| Am Woolen | 50½ | 50½ | 50 | 50½ |
| Am Wrtp. pf. | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 |
| Am Zinc. | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ |
| Anacosta. | 80½ | 80½ | 79½ | 80½ |
| Asso. Oil. | 66½ | 66½ | 66½ | 66½ |
| Atl. B. & Atl. | 15½ | 16 | 15½ | 16 |
| Atchafon. | 103 | 103 | 102½ | 102½ |
| Atchafon pf. | 99 | 99 | 98½ | 98½ |
| At Gulf. | 105½ | 107½ | 105½ | 106½ |
| Bald Loco. | 55½ | 55½ | 54½ | 54½ |
| Bald Loco pf. | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Balt. & Ohio | 76 | 76 | 75½ | 75½ |
| Barrett Co. pf. | 112½ | 112½ | 112½ | 112½ |
| Beth Steel | 134 | 135 | 134 | 135 |
| Beth Steel B. | 127½ | 128½ | 126½ | 127 |
| BFGoodrich. | 52 | 52 | 51½ | 51½ |
| BFGoodrich pf. | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| Brook R. T. | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Brown Shoe. | 65½ | 65½ | 65½ | 65½ |
| Burns Bros. | 121½ | 123½ | 121½ | 122 |
| Butte & Sup. | 42½ | 43½ | 42½ | 43½ |
| Cal Petrol. | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ |
| Can Pacific. | 160½ | 160½ | 159½ | 159½ |
| Cl Leather. | 86½ | 87½ | 85½ | 86½ |
| Cerro de Pasco | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ |
| Chan Motor. | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ |
| Ches. & Ohio. | 59½ | 59½ | 59½ | 59½ |
| CM&St Paul. | 80½ | 81 | 80½ | 80½ |
| Chil. R. T. 2P. | 46 | 46½ | 46 | 46½ |
| Chi & G West. | 11 | 11½ | 11 | 11½ |
| CG West pf. | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ |
| Chi & N W. | 114½ | 115 | 114½ | 115 |
| Chile Cop. | 22½ | 23½ | 22½ | 22½ |
| Chino Cop. | 55½ | 55½ | 55 | 55 |
| Col Fuel. | 47½ | 48 | 47½ | 47½ |
| Col Gas & El. | 44½ | 44½ | 44½ | 44½ |
| Con Gas. | 116½ | 117 | 117½ | 117 |
| Corn Prod. | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ |
| Cruc Steel. | 63½ | 64½ | 62½ | 63½ |
| Cub. Am Sug. | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 |
| Cuban Cug. | 45 | 46½ | 44½ | 45½ |
| Cuban CS pf. | 91½ | 91½ | 91½ | 91½ |
| Del & Huds. | 123 | 123 | 118½ | 121½ |
| Denver pf. | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| Dome Min. | 16 | 16½ | 15½ | 16½ |
| Driggs-Sea. | 81 | 81 | 81 | 81 |
| Erie. | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ |
| Erie 1st pf. | 41½ | 41½ | 40½ | 41 |
| FM & S pf. | 39½ | 39½ | 39½ | 39½ |
| Gen Electric. | 168½ | 169½ | 167½ | 167½ |
| *Gen Motors N13 | 114½ | 114½ | 113 | 113½ |
| *G Motors pf. N. 86½ | 86½ | 86½ | 86½ | 86½ |
| Granby Min. | 85 | 85 | 84 | 84 |
| Gr Nor Ore. | 32 | 32½ | 31½ | 32½ |
| Gr Nor pf. | 111 | 111½ | 111 | 111½ |
| Green Can. | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 |
| Gulf States. | 126 | 129 | 123½ | 125 |
| Harv of N. J. | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 |
| Harv of N. J. pf. | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 |
| Harv Cor. | 78 | 80½ | 78 | 80 |
| Inspiration | 57 | 57½ | 56½ | 56½ |
| Int C. Cor. pf. | 65½ | 65½ | 65 | 65 |
| Int Ag Corp. | 46 | 46 | 43½ | 43½ |
| Int Mer Mar. | 31½ | 33½ | 32½ | 33 |
| I Mer Mar pf. | 85½ | 85½ | 85½ | 85½ |
| In Nickel Cl. | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ |
| In Paper. | 37 | 37½ | 37 | 37½ |
| In Paper pf. clt | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ |
| Kan City So. | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| Kenneb. Co. | 44 | 45½ | 43½ | 43½ |
| Lack Steel. | 85 | 85½ | 84½ | 85½ |
| Lehigh Val. | 64½ | 64½ | 64½ | 64½ |
| Mackay Cos. | 84½ | 84½ | 84½ | 84½ |
| Max Motor. | 53 | 53 | 52½ | 52½ |
| Maxwell 2P. | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ |
| Max Petrol. | 85½ | 85½ | 85½ | 85½ |
| Miami. | 41½ | 41½ | 41½ | 41½ |
| Midvale Steel. | 58½ | 59½ | 58½ | 59 |
| Mo K & T. | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ |
| MSP & SSM. | 107 | 108 | 107 | 108 |
| Mo Pac w. l. | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ |
| Mo Pac w. l. pf. | 58 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| Mon Power. | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Nat Enamel. | 33½ | 34½ | 33½ | 34 |
| Nat Lead. | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 |
| Nevada Con. | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ |
| NY Central. | 94 | 94½ | 94 | 94 |
| NY N. H. & H. | 45 | 45½ | 45 | 45½ |
| N. Y. W. | 129½ | 130½ | 129½ | 130 |
| North Pac. | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| O Cities Gas. | 135½ | 135½ | 131 | 132 |
| O Cities Gas rts. | 4½ | 5 | 4½ | 4½ |
| Ohio Fuel. | 49½ | 49½ | 49½ | 49½ |
| Owens Bot. M. | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ |
| Pacific Mail. | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ |
| Penna. | 53 | 53 | 52½ | 53 |
| Peoples Gas. | 91 | 91½ | 90½ | 90½ |
| Phila Co. | 35½ | 36 | 35½ | 36 |
| Pitts Coal. | 43½ | 44 | 42½ | 42½ |
| Pitts & West. | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ |
| Pitts & West pf. | 54 | 54 | 54 | 54 |
| Pressed St. | 74½ | 74½ | 74½ | 74½ |
| Public Ser. | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 |
| Pullman. | 159½ | 159½ | 158 | 158½ |
| Ray Con. | 29 | 30½ | 29 | 30½ |
| Reading. | 95½ | 95½ | 94½ | 94½ |
| Repul I & S. | 80 | 80½ | 79½ | 80 |

Rep I & S pf. 102½ 102½ 102½ 102½
Royal Dutch 61½ 61½ 61½ 61½
Rumely pf. 29 29 29 29
Ry Steel Sp. 48½ 48½ 48½ 48½
Saxon Motor. 52½ 52½ 52½ 52½
S-Robuck. 180½ 182½ 180½ 182½
Shat Ari. 25½ 25 25 25½
Sinclair Oil. 55½ 56 55½ 55½
Sloss Shef. 54½ 55½ 55½ 55½
So Pacific. 94 94 93½ 94½
So Ry. 28½ 28½ 27½ 28
So Ry pf. 56½ 57 56½ 56½
STLS W pf. 48½ 49½ 48½ 49
Studebaker. 56½ 56½ 55 55
Tenn Cop clt w. l. 15½ 16 15½ 15½
Texas Con. 210½ 210½ 209 209½
Texas Pac. 17 17 17 17
Union Pac. 137½ 137½ 136½ 137½
Un Alby Steel. 43 43 43 43
Unl Dry G pf. 60 60 60 60
United Fruit. 141 141½ 141 141½
U S Rubber. 56½ 56½ 56½ 56½
U S Rub pf. 109 109 109 109
U S R & R. 58 58 58 58
U S Steel. 111½ 111½ 111½ 111½
U Steel pf. 117½ 117½ 117½ 117½
Utah Copper. 110½ 111 110½ 110½
Utah S. 20 20 20 20
V-C Chem. 41 42 41 42
V-C & C. 67 67 67 67
Wabash P. A. 49½ 49½ 45½ 49½
West Union. 96½ 96½ 96½ 96½
Westinghse. 50½ 50½ 49½ 50
W. L. E. 16 17 16½ 16½
W. L. E. 1st pf. 37 37 36½ 36½
Willys-Over. 32½ 32½ 32½ 32½
Wilson Co. 77½ 78½ 76½ 76½
Wilson Copr. 105 105 105 105
White Motor. 47 47 47 47
Woolworth. 135½ 135½ 135½ 135½

*Ex-dividend.

BOSTON CURB

| | High | Low | Last |
|--------------------|------|-----|------|
| Alaska | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| Atlanta | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ |
| American Oil | 25½ | 24 | 25½ |
| Bay State Gas | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Boston M. M. | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Boston Ry | 70½ | 70½ | 70½ |
| Boston Montana | 62½ | 58½ | 61½ |
| Butte London | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ |
| Calaveras | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| Calumet-Montana | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ |
| Champion | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Chief | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| Colonial Mines | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ |
| Copper Mines | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Copper Springs | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ |
| Crystal Copper | 92½ | 77½ | 77½ |
| Delmonte | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| Eagle Bluebell | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| Earle Eagle | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ |
| First Nat Copper | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| Fortuna | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ |
| Gilpin | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ |
| Goldfield Con | 65½ | 65½ | 65½ |
| Homa Oil | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| Inter-Mount Mining | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| Iron Blossom | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| Iron Cap | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| Majestic | 52½ | 52½ | 52½ |
| Mexican Metals | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ |
| Midas | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ |
| Mohican | 90½ | 88½ | 90½ |
| Mojave Tungsten | 38½ | 37½ | 37½ |
| Nevada Douglas | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ |
| New Bedford | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| New Baitie | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| New Era | 75½ | 75½ | 75½ |
| Nixon | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ |
| Palladine | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ |
| Pearce | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ |
| Pioneer | 2 | 1½ | 1½ |
| Porcupine Premier | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ |
| Rilla Mining Co | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Smoky | 54½ | 54½ | 54½ |
| Troy Arizona | 45½ | 42½ | 45½ |
| United Verde Ex. | 38 | 38 | 38 |
| Zinc | 51½ | 50½ | 50½ |

BOSTON CURB

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

CALUMET AND
HECLA MINING
CO.'S REPORT

Net Profits for Year Ten Millions, Equivalent to One Hundred Dollars a Share—Big Gain Over Preceding Year

The annual report of Calumet & Hecla Mining Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1916, is issued. The general balance sheet shows indicated net profits of \$10,001,156 during the year, equivalent to \$100.01 a share on the 100,000 shares of outstanding stock. That compares with indicated profits of \$63.53 a share in 1915.

The excess of current assets last year increased from \$8,256,445 to \$10,758,601. Dividends of \$75 a share were paid last year, calling for the distribution of \$7,500,000.

During 1916 the company produced 76,762,240 pounds of copper, of which 71,348,591 pounds were from the mine and 5,413,649 pounds from the sand bank at Torch Lake. The price received for the copper produced last year varied from 22 1/2 cents to 35 1/2 cents a pound. The average price received last year was 25.48 cents, compared with 18.11 cents in 1915.

Copper last year averaged 1.33 cents a pound, compared with 9.33 cents in 1915, 11.35 cents in 1914, and 14.25 cents in 1913.

Average yield last year was 22.53 pounds of copper per ton of rock, compared with 22.28 pounds in 1915, 20.70 pounds in 1914, and 22.11 pounds in 1913.

Company issues no income account. Balance sheets as of Dec. 31 compare as follows:

| | 1916 | 1915 |
|-------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Cash | \$11,443,008 | \$6,552,165 |
| Surplus fund in ret. | 4,231,654 | 1,599,823 |
| Stocks | 1,720,202 | 1,391,293 |
| Total | \$17,494,865 | \$9,543,281 |
| LIABILITIES | | |
| Drafts in tra | \$505,195 | \$29,541 |
| Accounts payable | 633,394 | 828,390 |
| Notes for fr. mlt. ret. | 1,466,673 | 428,095 |
| 4% notes | 4,134,000 | |
| Surplus | 10,758,601 | 8,256,445 |
| Total | \$17,494,865 | \$9,543,281 |

*Includes accounts receivable, copper and silver sold but not delivered.

FAIRHAVEN MILLS
PAYS DIVIDEND

The Fairhaven Mills, which is under the management of Harding, Tilton & Co., who bought the property from the New England Cotton Yarn Company, declared its first quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent each on the preferred and common shares, payable May 15 to stockholders of record May 5.

The company was formed Feb. 5, 1917. Therefore, there were only eight weeks in the first quarter, ended March 31. The earnings for these eight weeks showed the full quarter's dividend earned on the preferred stock and five times the quarter's dividend earned on the common stock after allowing for depreciation.

The statement of the company on March 31 follows:

| | 1917 | 1916 |
|------------------------------------|-------------|------|
| Plant | \$3,275,000 | |
| Manufacturers and merchandise | 413,636 | |
| Accounts receivable | 752,744 | |
| Cash | 174,555 | |
| Total | \$4,615,935 | |
| LIABILITIES | | |
| Common stock | \$1,500,000 | |
| Preferred stock | 2,000,000 | |
| Notes payable and accounts payable | 708,161 | |
| Surplus and profits and loss | 396,862 | |
| Depreciation | 11,212 | |
| Total | \$4,615,935 | |

WESTERN PACIFIC
PURCHASES LINES

Western Pacific Railway has purchased 60 miles of main line and 41 miles of branch line in California from the Nevada-California-Oregon Railway, together with terminals in Reno, Nev. Western Pacific will broad-gauge the main line from Hackstaff, Cal., to Reno, Nev., and will abandon the branch line, inasmuch as Western Pacific's present line parallels the latter from Davies' Mills to Plumas Junction. Western Pacific expects to have improvements completed before the end of this year until which time the road will be operated by Nevada-California-Oregon Railway.

OPERATIONS OF
GRIFFIN WHEEL CO.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Griffin Wheel Company is booked to capacity well into the summer. Indications are for continued good business, with no effect from the war except loss of men. That is serious at present, however, as operations are limited to supply of labor. Margin of profit is somewhat smaller than last year, because increased prices have not begun to keep pace with increased costs. Pig iron costs \$35 a ton, as against \$18 a year ago. Wages are up 30 per cent. Fortunately plant capacity has been increased about 25 per cent.

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE

Boston Clearing House exchanges and balances for today compare:

| | 1917 | 1916 |
|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| Exchanges | \$10,421,069 | \$35,845,653 |
| Balances | 6,421,372 | 4,161,166 |

Local United States subtreasury credit balance at the Boston Clearing House today, \$33,156.

UNITED FRUIT
EARNINGS ARE
MOUNTING HIGH

For Six Months Ended March 31 Company Showed Approximately 11 Per Cent on Stock

For the six months ended with March the United Fruit Company earned approximately 11 per cent on its \$48,972,400 stock. That is after allowing for fixed charges and the regular dividend at the rate of 8 per cent on the stock the surplus for the half year amounted to about \$1,500,000.

Considering that the Fruit Company's earnings do not begin to accumulate in volume until April this is a remarkable showing. As compared with previous years it is the more striking in that, before the advent of the war the big earning months were April, May, June and July. Since the war there has been a big demand for bananas running through September, so it may be said that the company has added two additional months to its big earning period.

What this changed situation will mean this year with such a favorable beginning remains for the future to determine, but if previous records of the company are any criterion the current 12 months to end with September will be Fruit's record year.

Earnings are running in the proportion of about 52 per cent fruit, 25 per cent sugar, 14 to 15 per cent passenger and freight and the remainder miscellaneous.

In the 1916 year earnings equaled 24 1/2 per cent on the stock and in 1915 a little more than 16 per cent. With the right to subscribe to 121,881 shares of new stock last year at 120, the stockholders were really given an extra dividend of about \$6, at which price the rights sold, if they chose to sell them, so that the return for the full year was about \$14 a share.

Although the directors have not discussed the possibility of calling the \$10,000,000 5 per cent notes due May 1, 1918, rumor is persistent that they will be paid off before maturity with the cash which the company has in its treasury. On Sept. 30, last, cash totaled \$14,145,967 besides 90-day sterling treasury bills to the amount of \$1,855,478, making a total of \$16,001,445. In view of the growth of the business and the high prices prevailing for materials, the company needs perhaps \$9,000,000 for working capital, compared with about \$5,000,000 a few years ago. With the \$15,000,000 surplus earnings at the end of March, the Fruit Company had about \$10,000,000 free which could be used to retire the notes at pleasure.

Assuming that the company will earn 30 per cent this fiscal year, the surplus available for dividends would total \$14,700,000. Deducting approximately \$4,000,000 for the 8 per cent dividend, the surplus to profit would amount to about \$10,700,000. This, added to last year's total surplus, would bring the total to more than \$22,000,000. Such a surplus gives not only ample leeway for retiring the notes but, may also open the way for something extra on the stock.

KANSAS CORN
PLANTING TO
BE INCREASED

TOPEKA, Kans.—Although Kansas wheat fields present a dreary outlook, Secretary Mohler of the State Board of Agriculture urges growers not to blow up fields that promise even a yield of five or more bushels an acre.

About 4,000,000 acres of wheat will be abandoned and ground planted to corn and other crops. This will leave about 6,000,000 acres standing. That is the condition on April 10. About 4,000,000 acres will, with favorable weather conditions during next six weeks, average eight bushels an acre, while the other 2,000,000 will not exceed five bushels an acre. This would give Kansas a yield of 42,000,000 bushels.

With continued drought and no promise of rain, Kansas cannot hope to harvest much more than 30,000,000 bushels of wheat. But these 30,000,000 bushels at current prices will bring the growers more money than former yields of 70,000,000 to 80,000,000 bushels.

Probably 3,000,000 acres of abandoned wheat area will be planted to corn. Far out in western Kansas, where growing of corn has never been successful because of dry weather in mid-summer, farmers are preparing the ground for a crop. Good seed is scarce and high, and the problem is so serious the bankers and the State must take hold of it. Many farmers on western fields will have to be helped with loans by bankers. The State probably will arrange a plan by which seed may be furnished to those unable to buy. Railroads also will be asked to aid in shipping it to needy farmers.

BANK OF ENGLAND REPORT
LONDON, England.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows these changes:

| | 1917 | 1916 |
|-----------------------|--------------|-----------|
| Total reserve | \$34,750,000 | \$510,000 |
| Circulation | 28,630,000 | 270,000 |
| Bullion | 54,430,000 | 240,000 |
| Other securities | 125,223,000 | 316,000 |
| Other debts | 128,862,000 | 106,000 |
| Public debts | 49,292,000 | 721,000 |
| Government securities | 37,596,000 | 1,648,000 |

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is now 19.50 per cent, compared with 19.10 per cent last week and compares with an advance from 26 to 28 1/2 per cent in the corresponding week last year. Clearings through the London banks for the week were \$253,110,000 compared with \$239,079,000 this week last year.

MERCHANDISE
IMPORTED FOR
WAR PURPOSES

Quantities of Stocks Brought In to United States in Recent Months Regarded as Large

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Stocks of foreign merchandise of a character likely to be required for war purposes and under war conditions are apparently above normal, if import figures of recent months may be accepted as an index of the situation. A comparison made by National City Bank of New York of imports of seven months ending with January, 1917, with those of corresponding months of each year since beginning of the war, shows that in nearly all articles of great requirements, quantities brought into the country in past few months are abnormally large. Nitrate of soda, for example—quantity imported in seven months ending with January, 1917, was 702,435 tons, compared with 530,909 in similar months of last year, and 263,366 tons in corresponding months of year preceding.

Of copper ore imports of the most recent seven-month period were 96,000,000 pounds, compared with 56,000,000 in similar months of 1915, and 65,000,000 in corresponding months of 1914, and of copper in pigs, quantity imported in the recent period was 185,000,000 pounds, compared with 147,000,000 in similar months of last year, and \$1,000,000 in the similar period of the year preceding.

Of India rubber, quantity imported is largest in history, 155,000,000 pounds in seven months ending with January, 1917, against 75,000,000 pounds in corresponding period of 1915, and 64,000,000 in the like period of 1914.

Quantity of hides and skins, of which we must now bring half our domestic requirements from foreign countries, for the 1917 period was 386,000,000 pounds, compared with 279,000,000 in similar period of 1915, and 285,000,000 in the same period of 1914.

Pig tin imported in 1917 period amounts to 72,000,000 pounds, compared with 49,000,000 in like period of 1915, and 56,000,000 for same months of 1914.

Print paper shows also an increase, imports being 545,000,000 pounds for the 1917 period, compared with 475,000,000 for corresponding period of last year, and 383,000,000 in same month of year preceding.

Meat imports show a marked decline being but 13,000,000 pounds in the 1917 period, against 55,000,000 for same period of last year and 135,000,000 in like period of year preceding.

Wool imports also show a decline when compared with same period of last year, being in seven months ending with January, 1917, but 152,000,000 pounds, against 263,000,000 in like period of year preceding, while raw silk also shows a decline, imports of the latest seven-month period having been 19,000,000 pounds, compared with more than 20,000,000 in like period of last year.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, April 12

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Baltimore—Frank K. Gilbert; U. S. Buffalo—P. J. Fox of George W. Farnham & Co.; Adams.
Caleas, Me.—N. A. Olson; U. S. Chicago—J. C. Cohen of Chicago Catalogue House; Essex.
Chicago—W. J. Corbett of C. W. Marks Shoe Company; Thorndike.
Havana—Juan Maguina; U. S. Indianapolis—C. H. Crowder of Crowder Cooper Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Lynchburg, Va.—R. A. Carrington of Lynchburg Shoe Co.; Lenox.
New York—J. Cramer; U. S. New York—Julian C. Carr; U. S. New York—L. L. Crandall; U. S. New York—M. Van Baalen; U. S. New York—W. W. Strauss of Charles Williams Stores; 113 Lincoln St.
Philadelphia—R. H. Jantzen; U. S. Philadelphia—E. M. Scattergood of George H. West Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza.
Philadelphia—F. O. Thacher of Thacher & Co.; U. S.
Philadelphia—John A. Steinbrucker; U. S. Philadelphia—M. P. Register of Litt Bros.; Essex.
Ponce, P. R.—P. Perez; U. S. Porto Rico—M. Portela; U. S. Richmond, Va.—J. H. Patterson Jr. of J. Patterson Shoe Co.; Tour.
Richmond, Va.—L. S. Strauss of Fleischman & Morris; Lenox.
San Francisco—H. Cullinane of Buckingham & Hecht; U. S.
St. Louis—Otto Matthews of Brown Shoe Co.; Essex.
York, Pa.—D. S. Peterman of Peterman & Son; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS
Auburn, N. Y.—F. L. Rodgers of Dunn McCarthy & Co.
Campbellford, Ont.—R. C. Weston of Weston Shoe Co. Ltd.; U. S.

(The New England Shoe & Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade in the city of Boston.)
The Christian Science Monitor is on file.

LACKAWANNA STEEL CO.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Lackawanna Steel Company reports for quarter ended March 31, 1917, as follows:

| | 1917 | 1916 |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Net earnings | \$6,303,233 | \$2,355,664 |
| Interest | 111,294 | 91,206 |
| Int on sub. co. bds. | 54,083 | 22,573 |
| Rentals and royalties | 8,543 | 16,916 |
| Balance | 5,829,313 | 3,086,341 |
| Extinction | 101,685 | 23,832 |
| Deprec. | 437,043 | 16,832 |
| Other debts | 15,290,585 | 3,039,517 |

*Decrease. †Equal to \$15.70 a share on 350,965 shares of common stock, or at annual rate of \$6.25 a share.

The company reports unfilled orders on hand March 31, 1917, amounting to 992,096 tons, an increase of 120,220 tons over the preceding year.

BANK OF ENGLAND RATE

LONDON, England.—The Bank of England's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

ORDERING OF
EQUIPMENT IS
HOLDING WELL

Should Present Rate Continue 1917 Stands to Equal if Not Surpass Last Year, Which Made a New High Record

Should the rate at which orders for locomotives and cars were placed during the three months ended March 31, last, be maintained for the rest of the year, 1917 bids fair to equal, if not surpass, last year, which in the total value of railroad equipment contracted for greatly exceeded any previous year. Based on the prevailing prices which are in advance of at least 75 per cent to 100 per cent over 1915 quotations, the orders placed during the past quarter are conservatively estimated to involve an expenditure of approximately \$125,000,000, compared with an estimated cost of about \$100,000,000 for equipment ordered in the first quarter of 1916.

In view of the fact that the bulk of last year's contracts were closed in the last half and in consequence locomotive and car builders are pretty well booked throughout 1917, it is not likely that the ratio of increase shown in the quarter just closed will be maintained or that the aggregate for 1917 will greatly exceed the \$520,000,000 conservatively estimated to represent last year's bookings. Considerable work already has been taken for delivery in 1918. Very little in the way of early completion dates enters into the closing of current contracts. This may to a great extent discourage the early placing of a large number of orders.

Although no new inquiries are reported, the recent placing of several large orders indicates an early resumption of extensive buying. They went a long way toward bringing the total for the quarter above that of a year ago.

The 1480 locomotives, 41,821 freight cars and 359 passenger cars contracted for during the last three months compare with 1137 locomotives, 33,169 freight cars and 537 passenger cars ordered in the first quarter of last year, and with 181 locomotives, 8496 freight and 696 passenger cars in the corresponding period of 1915.

Of the locomotives booked so far this year, 1103 are to be built for domestic service and of these 278 are to be constructed in railroad shops. Locomotive concerns of the United States will build 275 engines for foreign service, while 30 have been ordered from Canadian builders for railroads in Canada. The American Locomotive Company booked 490 engines, of which 89 are for export, and orders for 510 locomotives, including 186 for foreign service, were placed with the Baldwin Locomotive Works. The Lima Locomotive Corporation took contracts covering 100 engines, all of which are for roads in United States. The Canadian Locomotive Company will build the 30 engines ordered for service in Canada.

Foreign orders for freight cars aggregated 16,470, of which 2470 are to be built in Canada for railroads there and 15,000 in this country for export to France, where they are to be erected at an American plant in operation in that country. Of the 25,351 freight cars ordered for domestic service 10,165 are to be built at railroad shops, the total ordered from car builders in the United States, including those for export, being 29,186. All of the passenger cars ordered are for domestic service, and of the 359 the railroad shops will construct 100 and the builders 250.

LOCOMOTIVE GETS
GOOD ORDERS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Canadian roads have ordered 30 Mikado 144-ton, 10 Pacific 214-ton, and 10 Santa Fe 162-ton engines from American Locomotive Company. American Locomotive has also taken orders for five 160-ton Mikado engines for the El Paso & Southwestern road. Prices at which the orders were taken are not announced, but at current market for motive power the total of contracts may be placed at close to \$2,500,000.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

NEW YORK RAILWAYS CO.

| | 1917 | 1916 |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Gross operating rev. | \$914,076 | \$1,040,676 |
| Net operating rev. | 131,818 | 364,834 |
| Operating expenses | 90,716 | 277,832 |
| Gross income | 149,134 | 326,582 |
| Depreciation | 130,985 | 139,719 |
| Passengers carried | 18,096,070 | 20,784,706 |
| Freight | 7,304,714 | 9,107,992 |
| Gross operating rev. | 2,103,159 | 2,677,164 |
| Operating expenses | 1,425,326 | 2,896,948 |
| Gross income | 1,677,833 | 3,269,770 |
| Depreciation | 294,312 | 282,278 |
| Passengers carried | 145,590,053 | 132,445,872 |

DETROIT UNITED

| | 1917 | 1916 |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total rev. | \$1,817,171 | \$1,717,337 |
| Surplus | 297,726 | 2,726 |
| Jan. 1 to Feb. 28 | 2,786,553 | 297,726 |
| Surplus | 469,503 | 45,064 |

GRAND TRUNK

| | 1917 | 1916 |
|------------------|-------------|-----------|
| First week April | \$1,215,768 | \$60,282 |
| From July 1 | 46,827,181 | 5,416,767 |

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE

| | 1917 | 1916 |
|------------------|-----------|----------|
| First week April | \$197,922 | \$46,885 |
| From July 1 | 6,447,379 | \$28,887 |

WESTERN MARYLAND

| | 1917 | 1916 |
|------------------|-----------|---------|
| First week April | \$229,731 | \$6,963 |
| From Jan. 1 | 3,301,444 | 479,563 |

*Surplus. †Decrease.

UNFILLED ORDERS
OF THE AMERICAN
WOOLEN CO. HUGE

Largest Aggregate Forward Business in Concern's History on Books—Nearly \$70,000,000

It is understood that the unfilled orders of American Woollen Company at the close of business March 31 were in excess of \$68,000,000, the largest aggregate of forward business in its history. In the past 10 days enough additional business has come in to bring up the total of unfilled orders to nearly \$70,000,000.

The volume of business that has been pressing upon American Woollen Company for weeks is absolutely without precedent, far overshadowing the 1909 boom and eclipsing the striking record of last year. In the entire 1909 year American Woollen Company handled less than \$52,000,000 of business.

A month ago, the time of the annual meeting, the big woollen company had \$52,000,000 of orders indicating that incoming business for the last month or so has been at the rate of \$4,000,000 a week. At the opening of the year orders were only \$40,000,000, though the spring selling season was well under way at that time. In the past few weeks, which for the past two seasons have been lagging far behind the demand for woollens on account of their relatively high cost, have come to the front in good style with the result that practically all of the 50 plants of American Woollen are congested with business.

It is practically a foregone conclusion now that American Woollen will for the first time enter this year the ranks of American corporations doing \$100,000,000 gross a year. Its splendid development of the export field in Canada and in South America has already given it an international importance, which the scope of \$100,000,000 operations heightens.

OHIO CITIES GAS
STOCK PLANS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—It is intention of officers to ask Ohio Cities Gas Company stockholders at annual meeting June 5, to authorize increase in common stock to an amount more nearly representing actual value of assets. Under laws of Ohio a corporation cannot increase its capital stock until all previously authorized stock has been issued, and for this reason it was necessary to issue stock just listed on the stock exchange before increasing present capitalization.

For 10 months ended Jan. 31, 1917, gross income was \$2,500,232, net after expenses and taxes \$2,189,618, balance after interest charges and amortization \$2,118,616. Dividends paid were \$1,251,714, leaving balance for above charges and dividends of \$866,902.

UNLISTED STOCKS

Reported by Philip M. Tucker, Boston

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Metropolitan Park Commission. Notice to Contractors. Sealed proposals for furnishing in place on Nahant Playground, near Nahant, both houses, about 3000 cubic yards of loam will be received at the office of the Metropolitan Park Commission, 18 Tremont Street, Boston, until 12 o'clock M. of April 16, 1917. A bond will be required. Further information may be obtained at the office of the engineering department, 18 Tremont Street. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all proposals or to accept the proposal deemed best for the Commonwealth. WILLIAM B. DE LAS CASAS, EDWIN U. CURTIS, CHARLES W. VINTAGE, JOHN C. BENTON, CHARLES J. BARTON, Metropolitan Park Commission, JOHN R. RAB-LIN, Engineer.HOUSEHOLD NEEDS
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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Climbing the Brevent

One morning in the summer of 1914, just before the war broke out and scattered all the tourists who were spending holidays in Europe, there came a letter from one small traveler, who wrote from Chamonix, France.

"Dear Auntie (so ran the letter): Did you know that Chamonix was in France? I always thought it was in Switzerland until we came here. The first morning, when we went to the post office to buy some stamps for our post cards, the man handed us French stamps. He laughed and laughed when I said that I thought we were still in Switzerland, for Chamonix is just over the border into France, he said. When I got back home, I shall lift down the big geography that mother had when she went to school, and I shall study it all out carefully. There's another funny thing about coming from Geneva into Chamonix and France. I can't understand it at all, but somehow the time changes between the two places. Of course, it can't be that the sun rises any later here than in Geneva, yet the clocks are an hour slower here. When they explained it to me, I nodded my head and set my watch at once; but, really, I didn't understand it in the least. But then, I can't understand quite all that I meet with in traveling so much. Mother always pats my hand and says: 'Never mind, dear, you'll understand better some time.'"

"Now you'll want to hear what we did yesterday, for it was almost the splendorous day we have had on the whole trip. We climbed the big mountain on one side of the valley where Chamonix is—the mountain, called the Brevent, just opposite Mont Blanc. You know, we all thought that Lucerne and Geneva were beautiful, for there are the cool blue-green lakes and the mountains, all snowy white in the distance. But, after you have been in Chamonix, Lucerne and Geneva seem like toy scenery. At Chamonix the great mountains are so high and so close that, at first, they almost seem to stifle you. Some of them are all black and rocky and steep; so is Mont Blanc, at its foot; but before long it begins to be snow-covered, and the whole top of it is so big and shining white that I can hardly look at it without winking my eyes. From our bedroom windows, Mother and I can see it, and it's almost as near as in the front doorway; out in the little village square there is a man with a telescope and, when you look through it and pay the man a penny, you can see the big gullies and hills and valleys of the glaciers on the side of the mountain. Once, when the man let me look, without paying any penny, I saw men climbing slowly over the snow and ice, tied together with ropes and feeling their way with spiked poles towards the top.

"So we thought we would climb, too, and yesterday morning, about 9 o'clock, we all came out of the hotel ready to start. I almost screamed with joy when I saw that we had four donkeys for the trip—one for each of us, Father and Mother, Jack and me. There was a guide, too, and two boys to look after the mules. When mother saw the mules, she stopped short and said to father: 'Why, you never told me that we needed to ride. How ever shall I mount? I've no riding skirt to wear.' And she frowned a little and I think was almost ready to say that she wouldn't go, when father told her that she needn't ride unless she wanted to. Then off we went, gayly through the village, where all the people stopped, looked after us and smiled, for they knew what a good time we were going to have. Then the winding path began, and I thought I'd ride the mule, for it was very steep where we were going. The big guide, who told us that he had climbed Mont Blanc 12 times, picked me up and put me on the mule's back. It was splendid there, for I could look around me and not have to pick my way among the loose stones on the path. Pretty soon Mother mounted, too, and then Father and Jack; and on we went, in single file, for the path was narrow. And Auntie, you can't think how those mules walk out on the very edge of the path. At first, we were sure that they would fall off, but they didn't—and our guides said that they never do—not even once. It seemed miles to look way down into the valley, but almost as if we could just put out our hands and touch the snow across on Mont Blanc. How big and white and glistening it was against the deep blue sky!

"When we were about half-way up the mountain, we all got off our mules and went inside a little hut to eat our luncheon. I tasted goat's milk there, but I didn't like it very well. Then we went on and, after we had climbed some more and crossed a long, narrow place with steep, steep slopes on both hands, we reached the top of the Brevent Mountain, where there was another hut and a flag flying. Truly, Auntie, I can't properly tell you how Mont Blanc looked from where we were; perhaps, when I see you, I might be able to describe it a little, but I can't do it in a letter. Up there it was so still and cool; there were little piles of snow in the shade, but the sun was warm. The mules made little noises when they bumped each other's sides or stamped their feet, where they were all tied together in a row; sometimes a guide called out to another or yodeled for us to hear, but the rest was all a great quiet. Far, far below us, where Chamonix ought to have been, there was only a thick, downy blanket of fog covering the valley; but, across from us and over our heads, everything was brilliant blue and white.

"We didn't stay very long, for, by that time, it was about 2 o'clock and we had to start down the mountain another way. Father sent the boys with the mules back the way we had come, and we walked down with the guide to show us the path.

First, we had to cross a lot of big boulders, and then we came to the place the guide called the 'cheminee,' which means chimney. It was like one, too, steep and narrow with only a stepping place here and there; Father and Mother almost fell down, Jack scrambled along somehow and, just as I was wondering how I could get down, the guide came along and picked me up in his arms. After that we just walked on down and down the path. There were tall grasses growing beside the path, and wild flowers of lots of different colors; I picked so many that I couldn't hold any more. We had sticks with sharp points on them, and we held ourselves back with these, or we should almost have run down the mountain. If we had once started running, we could never have stopped. I know. And we didn't want to run; we wanted to go slowly and look over at dear Mont Blanc. The view was still all blue and white. But, when we were about half-way down, all of a sudden the fog blew all around us. It shut out the view, it surrounded us and clung to our hair in tiny dewdrops. We could see ourselves and the guides and a little piece of the path, but that was all. It was chilly then, and Mother said she was glad when the guides told her that it was almost 6 o'clock and we were near Chamonix again. Down at the village it was night, for the fog had blinded the sun and we couldn't see the sunset on Mont Blanc. But we didn't mind; we went in and sat down before a big, bright fire and thought about all we had seen. Now wasn't that a wonderful day, Auntie?

"Your loving niece,
"BETTY."

A Lively Game

Marble time is here at last. Merry times for you; Even March and April clouds Play at marbles, too. First they take some drops of rain, Green and red and blue, Where the dancing sunbeams send Sparkles through and through. Then they hang them in the sky Where the winds that blow Freeze them hard and smooth and round. And as cold as snow. Then they roll them through the air To the earth below; And the little children ask, "How do hailstones grow?" —Elizabeth H. Thomas in Youths Companion.

Up-to-Date Classroom

The classrooms at the recently completed Massachusetts Institute of Technology have many new and unusual conveniences both for students and instructors. In a lecture hall which seats 700, the seats are folding, like those in use in theaters. Underneath they have hat holders, and above adjustable notebook holders which swing out of the way when not needed. In front of the seats, down by the instructor's desk, rails are run across the floor, leading from adjoining rooms. Table trucks, to be used in some lecture or demonstration of a process, may be arranged in the preparation rooms and wheeled in on the little rails quite conveniently. There are even turntables, so that the trucks may be switched about when required.

Northmen in Iceland

The Northmen settled in Iceland in the year 874.

All Kinds of Headgear

Let us take off our hats and ask them to tell us their stories, writes Frank G. Carpenter, in "How the World Is Clothed." Jennie's red tam-o'-shanter may have once been on the back of a sheep which is still bleating and bawling on the Rocky Mountain plateau, and that fuzzy brown brim that sits so lightly on Sarah Jane's head was made from the wool of a camel, which, ridden by an Arab, traveled over the sands of the Desert of Sahara. If the straw hats could speak we might learn from them of the Japanese and Chinese, by whom the straw braid was made; or of the bright silks of Florence and Leghorn in the Italian peninsula, where such hats are woven. The finest of all straw hats might give us pictures of life under the Andes, and tell how it was shaped by the Indians of Ecuador, being kept moist that the straw might be soft in the process. In fact, almost every hat could tell us many new things; and from all we should find that the making of headgear is one of the chief branches of commerce and industry.

No one knows just when man began to wear hats; but it was probably before the beginning of history. . . . In old Greece, most of the men went bareheaded, except when off traveling, and then they wore caps. The ancient Romans used no head coverings whatever, although the toga was so made that it could be pulled up to cover the head like a hood. A little later hats became one of the symbols of freedom.

During parts of the Middle Ages the noble women had great bonnets of silk and velvet, adorned with peacock feathers, and those of the lower classes wore hoods. At that time, the men sometimes wore bonnets, and the poet Chaucer, who lived in the Fourteenth Century, mentioned this in describing one of his characters:

"His stature was not very tall. Lean he was. His legs were small. Hooded with a stocken red. A buttoned bonnet on his head."

We know that beaver hats were worn during that period; for Chaucer

It could scarcely be called a plant. Some one had thrust a handful of Woodland Moss and a trail of Partridge Berry into the glass pot and put the lid on months ago, and ever since then it had stood in the corner unnoticed by any. The gay flowers on the window sill burst into bloom with a wonderful display of colors, and the Moss and the Partridge Berry watched the continuous performance with great pleasure. When the Hyacinths had sprung up and out, in marched the Scented Tulips and then came the Daffodils, twirling and pirouetting in their stiff frills, and so it went on, each turn as attractive as the other, with merry music, fine clothes, and plenty of bows and dancing.

But it was not till a wandering fly discovered the pot that the Moss and the Partridge Berry had any chance to pass remarks on the performance.

"Hullo," buzzed the Fly, as it circled round. "Why, you're all shut in, completely glassed; where's your front door, pray, for I can't find it?"

"We never have company and we never go out," said the Partridge Berry.

Very soon the Fly came buzzing

through the glass," begged the Partridge Berry.

"Fudge," said the Fly. "That's not the same as letting me in," and off it flew to the flowers on the window sill and gave the Partridge Berry a very bad character.

"Open door, say I; open house, such as all of you keep," buzzed the Fly.

"You're not unsocial and selfish; I can fly anywhere I like round you. I say, leave it in the corner by itself; it deserves it."

But at that moment the Woodland Pot was being picked up and admired so much that, the next minute, it was set right down on the window sill. Now every one could behold the sturdy growth of the little vine and the freshness of the springing mosses. The Chinese Lily bent its dignified head in welcome; the Azalea sent a friendly smile of recognition; and the Dutch Hyacinths paid compliments.

"Not an inch wasted, and every mite of air and moisture made the most of," said they. "Now that's what I like to see."

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THE HOME FORUM

Christian Science Healing

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE only way to learn how Christian Science heals the sick and reforms the sinner is to possess that understanding which will enable one to grasp the spiritual meaning of the Master's life and teachings, and see how these are metaphysically explained by Mrs. Eddy in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." To those not so enlightened, the first approach to Christian Science is sometimes attended with doubt and fear. Question after question arises, and gives occasion for much concern. How is it possible to cure a disease without a material remedy of some kind? Have not men always used material remedies, and is it possible that the world can be wrong after thousands of years of systems which have resorted to matter?

He who is thus perplexed is not so much concerned about moral regeneration, for apart from the consideration that he primarily wants to be physically healed, he is willing to admit that if Christian Science is a religion based upon the Bible, then there is no reason why it should not be quite as successful in saving men from their sins as any other church that expounds the Gospel of Jesus. But with regard to healing disease, he is inclined to ask: Is it credible that the world has been all these centuries groping in the dark, believing that it was light; stumbling "at noonday as in the night," to quote one of the prophets; misled and misleading, while all the time the truth lay before it in the example of the Wayshower of humanity?

The reply is that it is credible and is provable. He who comes to know what Christian Science is, and the mighty work it is doing for humanity, sees that instead of lightly setting aside or misinterpreting the healing works of Jesus and his immediate fol-

lowers, Christian Science perpetuates those works, and is therefore doing what Christianity concedes is imperative—that is, being obedient to Christ's commands. Now, of course, if one is going to protest that the phenomena of physical healing recorded in the New Testament were intended only for a limited time, and formed a prelude, and a prelude only, to the higher purpose of preparing men for heaven, one has either very little regard for what the Master said, or misunderstands his plainest utterances. Much of what he said being in figurative or metaphorical language, is not always easily grasped; but is there anything abstruse or beyond the simplest mind to apprehend in his promise that if you believe in him you may become capable of doing the works that he did? Christian Science accepts this promise fully, and in putting it into practice is helping to redeem men from physical and mental ills. It thus sustains what should be evident to all who study the life of Christ Jesus—that no utterance of his can be construed into a direct or indirect declaration that as time went on the power to heal by spiritual law—that is to say, by relying wholly upon God—should cease.

Now to heal by spiritual law is to learn that the basis upon which material medica works, and which scholastic theologians accept—that is, the belief in the reality of matter—is merely the basic belief of the carnal or mortal mind. To admit the reality of matter is to accept as legitimate all discordant conditions. That is one of the earliest facts that came to Mrs. Eddy in her search for the law of healing. Working logically from the standpoint of God as infinite good, you can reach no other conclusion. It takes some time, of course, for the inquirer to learn the metaphysical dis-

tingtion drawn by Christian Science between the real and the unreal. But his task will be simplified if he remembers that all that is real is the creation of God, as the one Mind, the one Spirit. The real, therefore, can only include that which is perfect, pure, holy and good. That which is unreal consists of those fleshly lusts which ultimate in sin, sickness and death.

How, it may be asked, does this justify Christian Science setting itself up to oppose what has been the method of the religious and medical world for centuries? Christian Science does not oppose; it declares the truth, and it knows that the application of the truth will destroy all the error there is in mortal belief. Christian Science is metaphysical, not physical, in nature and in operation. It affirms that the greatest metaphysical fact that the world knows was Christ Jesus; and it wants the world to follow him, not in part, but in everything. It refuses to believe that God healed the sick nineteen centuries ago and will not heal today. But this must be understood aright. If one is making a reality of sickness one must learn that it is unreal and this can be done only as we learn the truth and call upon Truth to heal. The same rule applies in precisely the same way to sin or any other mental condition that produces poverty, misery and woe. Christian Science declares that Mind is all. Therefore while it does not ignore matter or evil, it recognizes them only as phenomena that the knowledge of Truth has shown to be nothing but dreams of mortal sense.

Naturally what this means is that these statements of Truth run counter to preconceived opinions. It is a great step in learning Christian Science when one sets that opinions are of little or no value. No man was ever healed or helped by opinions or human hypotheses. What men need is to know God as He was revealed by Christ Jesus. That is the spiritual knowledge which corrects erroneous thought, purifies the motives, uplifts the desires, and makes Truth real to us. Mrs. Eddy says on page 462 of Science and Health: "Whoever would demonstrate the healing of Christian Science must abide strictly by its rules, heed every statement, and advance from the rudiments laid down. There is nothing difficult nor toilsome in this task, when the way is pointed out; but self-denial, sincerity, Christianity, and persistence alone win the prize, as they usually do in every department of life."

Cecil Rhodes' Library

"The library at Groote Schuur threw a singular and most interesting light on Mr. Rhodes' literary tastes and studies. At first sight, indeed, the shelves seemed filled with a fair selection of modern books, and nothing unusual caught the eye, except that in one corner of the room there was a stone figure of the Phoenician hawk, from an ancient gold working in Rhodesia. On closer inspection, however, some of the books had such a remarkable appearance, and were so large and so handsomely bound, and were, moreover, the result of such a remarkable literary scheme, that I am glad to insert a memorandum kindly furnished me by Mr. Arthur Humphreys, giving a most interesting account of their selection and production. I have only to add to this account, that Mr. Rhodes occupied much of his leisure time in poring over these volumes, and talking about them as they lay open on his knees.

"Mr. Humphreys writes: 'One afternoon, about the year 1893, Mr. Rhodes, accompanied by Mr. Rochfort Maguire, called on me. Mr. Rhodes stated his business at once, which was, that on his last trip over from South Africa he had read Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," and he had been so much impressed by the book that he thought of forming a library, which was to consist of all the original authorities used by Gibbon in writing his history. I talked the matter over with him for some considerable time that afternoon, and broad lines were roughly laid down upon which the work should proceed. Mr. Rhodes, I remember, emphasized two things from the start. These were: first, that whatever I sent him should be in English, and whatever authors required retranslation, they should be sent absolutely unabridged. And, secondly, he stated that he realized the magnitude of the undertaking, and that he hoped I should get a body of men together who would be glad to cooperate in such a work, and who ever was employed, he said, he wished to be well paid. This was the first interview I had ever had with Mr. Rhodes. He took out his cheque-book before he went, and left me a cheque

for a handsome sum towards the work.

"I soon got together a body of scholars and appointed one who was to be a general editor of the whole series of volumes. The work proceeded, and a large number of volumes were sent out. Mr. Rhodes writing me from time to time general directions as to how to proceed, and very clearly stating his special interest in various aspects of the matter. The large series of classics issued by Didot, by Lemaire, Panoucke, Teubner, Valpy, and Nisard, were all supplied to him afterwards, with the idea that the translations which had been undertaken would be used with them. The translated authors, as well as the original texts, were bound up in Morocco, in volumes of a handsome, square size.

"After some hundreds of volumes had been sent out of these translated texts and others, I proposed to Mr. Rhodes that he should allow me to supplement the undertaking by getting together all the information that I could from the best biographers in all languages who had written books relating to the Roman emperors, and blend the best of them together. This plan Mr. Rhodes fully approved, and a supplementary series of volumes was prepared, which resulted in the most extensive collection of biographies of the Roman emperors and empresses. The information for them was obtained by scouring the Continent for suitable material in the form of books and pamphlets by scholars who had studied some particular branch of the matter. . . . In this way about eighteen of the Roman emperors were treated, beginning with Augustus. The volumes were illustrated with drawings from rare coins, and much besides. At one time I had as many as twenty scholars engaged to do the work in addition to indexers, typists, binders.

"Besides this great interest in Roman history, Mr. Rhodes was taken up at one time with the cults and creeds of the Phoenicians, Greeks, and Romans. He was also very interested in the ruins of Zimbabwe, and any

Anatole France

their frequenters, the conversations held in them. Again and ever again does he occupy himself with these worthy bookishness on the banks of the Seine (who now look upon him as their guardian spirit)."

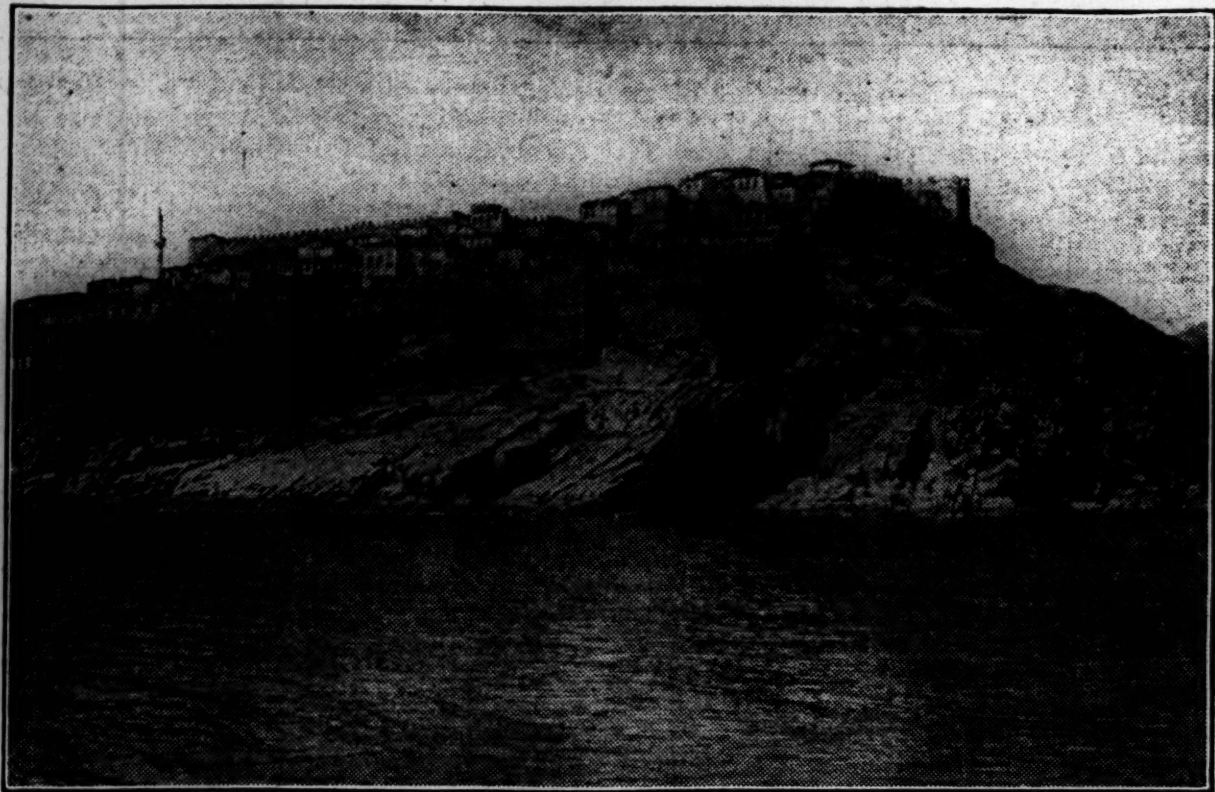
"We, to whom not one of the Frenchmen of today seems so French as Anatole France—for he embodies in himself the whole national tradition, descending from the romance writers of the Middle Ages, through Montaigne to Voltaire—we are not surprised that he should have boldly assumed the name of his country in place of his own. France, however, was also the Christian name of his unassuming father—he was France Thibaut. But to the humble people of the street in which he lives, the little Allée Villa Said, the author is not France; they call him Monsieur Anatole.

"The streets by the Seine are always in his mind. He says somewhere: 'I was brought up on this Quai, amongst books, by humble, simple people, whom I alone remember. Elsewhere he calls these riverside streets the adopted country of all men of intellect and taste. And in a third place he writes: 'I was brought up on the quays, where the old books form part of the land-

scape. The Seine was my delight. . . . I admired the river, which by day mirrored the sky and Lore boats on its breast, by night decked itself with jewels and sparkling flowers."

"A book-lover he was and is. "One of the first characteristics which strikes the reader of France's works is this literary culture, unusual in a novelist and story-writer, and also its nature. Amongst French authors as a class we are accustomed to the unlearned, whose culture is restrictedly French, to the pupils of the Normal School, whose culture is one-sidedly classical, and to the learned, whose culture is European. But France's is a wide, ample culture, gained in a Europe from which the Germanic nations are excluded. He knows neither English nor German. This is the chief difference between his culture and Renan's. But the want is less felt in him than in others."

"What France is thoroughly at home in is Latin and Greek antiquity; but he is also well versed in the Latin and Italian literatures of the Middle Ages. Therefore he is, he is noted in passing, a keen supporter of classical school education. 'I have,' he says somewhere, 'a desperate attachment to Latin studies. Without them the beauty of the French genius would be gone.'"



© Exclusive News

Port of Kavala, the Ancient Neapolis, From the Sea

After they were come to Mysia, they assayed to go into Bithynia; but the Spirit suffered them not. And they passing by Mysia came down to Troas. And a vision appeared to Paul in the night; There stood a man of Macedonia, and prayed him, saying, Come over into Macedonia, and help us. And

after he had seen the vision, immediately we endeavored to go into Macedonia, assuredly gathering that the Lord had called us for to preach the gospel unto them. Therefore loosing from Troas, we came with a straight course to Samothracia, and the next day to Neapolis; and from thence to

Philippi, which is the chief city of that part of Macedonia, and a colony; and we were in that city abiding certain days.—Acts xvi, 7-12.

A Covenant of Fidelity

He who freely magnifies what hath been nobly done, and fears not to declare as freely what might be done better, gives ye the best covenant of his fidelity; and that his loyal affection and his hope waits on your proceedings. His highest praising is not flattery, and his plainest advice is a kind of praising.—Milton.

Two Letters

Concord 26 Jan. 1855.

My dear Furness,

Something was said, months ago, of my reading an Anti-slavery lecture in Philadelphia. I said, I can come 2 Feb'y, Friday. But it was left hanging a little loosely. Is it set down in anybody's programme or intention that I shall come on that day? If so write me immediately, for I have a pretty good lecture this time—good for me, or good "considering," and can come: Good, you understand me, if I am engaged; but not good enough to make an occasion for, if it is not already settled. I beg you to put a strong yoke on that constitutional tenderness of yours toward me, and answer officially.

Yours affectionately,

WALDO EMERSON.

Concord 5 Feb'y 1855.

You dear good William, friend of me, I tell you I am heartily disappointed that since I am to go to Phila. and appear before your solemn Anti-slavery Society, I cannot go as I had counted with advantage in having three days before me. I offered you long since 2 Feb'y, with that view. Then I had not this luckless 8th day to dispose of. It was promised some-

where and has been released. Now I am to arrive at Phila only on the P.M. of the 8, to leave it on the A.M. of the 9th to go up the Hudson river somewhere. How am I to see you and your pictures? How to hear the story of them? How to see Sam B and weave my annual excuse for not going to his house with bag and basket, how to see Philip Randolph, and find why I did not come in summer days? . . . Yours, WALDO E.

On Dialogues in Verse

Can dialogues in verse be defended? I cannot but think that a great philosophical poet ought always to teach the reader himself as from himself. A poem does not admit argumentation, though it does admit development of thought. In prose there may be a difference; though I must confess that even in Plato and Cicero, I am always vexed that the authors do not say what they have to say at once in their own persons. The introductions and little urbanities are, to be sure, very delightful in their way; I would not lose them; but I have no admiration for the practice of ventriloquizing through another man's mouth.—Coleridge's Table Talk.

A Tropic Night

"Here on the verge of the ocean, at the extreme limit of the spit of soft, shell-enameled sand, where the breakers had roared in angry monotone, the ears thrill with tender sounds," writes E. J. Banfield, in "My Tropic Isle." "The undertones of the sea linger in lulling harmonies. The tepid tide on the warm sand crisply rustles and hisses as when satin is crumpled and smartly rent. Weird, resonant tappings, moans, and gurgles come from a hollow log drifting with . . . slowness. Broken sighs and gasps tell where the ripples advancing in echelon wander and lose their way among blocks of sandstone. As the tide rose it rattled and gurgled, toying with tinkling shells and clinking coral, each tone separate and distinct, however thin and faint. My solitary watch gave the rare delight of analyzing the night thoughts of the ocean, profound in its slumber, though dreamily conscious of recent conflict with the winds. All the frail undertones suppressed during the bullying day now have audience. Sounds which crush and crowd have wearied and retired. The timid and shy venture forth to join the quiet revelry of the night.

"On its northern aspect the sand spit is the steeper. There the folds of the sea fall in velvety folds over so gentle, ever so regular. On the southern slope, where the gradient is easy, the wavelets glide up with heedless hiss and slide back with shuffling whisper, scarce moving the garlands of brown seaweed which a few hours before had been torn from the borders of the coral garden with mischievous recklessness.

"The sounds of this most stilly night are almost wholly of the pulsing sea, sibilant and soft. Twice have the big-eyed stone plovers piped. . . . Once there were flutterings among the nutmeg pigeons in the star-proof jungle of the crowded islet to the south. . . . Two swamping pheasants have assured each other in bell-like cadences that the night is far spent, and all is well. . . . Even the subdued tones of the sea are hushed. . . . There is a scarcely perceptible stir in the warm air—a sensation of coming coolness rather than of motion, and a faint odor of brine. A mile out across the channel a black band has settled on the shining water."

"A gray mist masks the winding of a mainland river. Isolated blotches indicate lonely lagoons and swamps where slim palms and lank tea-trees stand in crowded, whispering ranks knee-deep in dull brown water. The mist spreads. Black hilltops are as

To Our Foster-Mother

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
When the mother-land that bore us
Could no longer give us place,
When there came the urge for freedom
And the need of greater space,
It was then we turned toward you—
Mother-land across the sea—
It was then we came to listen
At your kindly mother knee.

And we wept out our home-longing
On your rugged mother-breast,
And we found within that shelter
Recompense and peace and rest,
And we felt your strength and power,
And we learned your simple art—
That nobility and culture
Are a matter of the heart.

And today we stand prepared
Our great debt of love to pay,
And to march beneath your banner
As you tread your righteous way;
No son that from your loins came
Forth
Will serve with greater pride
Than those foster-sons you've sheltered
And protected at your side.

Edward MacDowell's Music

"The matter of precedence in art is as hopeless of solution as it is unimportant," wrote Rupert Hughes in 1900. "And yet it seems appropriate to say, in writing of Edward A. MacDowell, that an almost unanimous vote would grant him rank as the greatest of American composers, while not a few ballots would indicate him as the best of [contemporary] music writers. But this, to repeat, is not vital, the main thing being that MacDowell has a distinct and impressive individuality, and uses his profound scholarship in the pursuit of novelty that is not cheaply sensational, and is yet novelty. He has, for instance, theories as to the textures of sounds, and his chord formations and progressions are quite his own.

"His compositions are superb processions, in which each participant is got up with the utmost possible splendor. His generalship is great enough to preserve the unity and the progress of the pageant. With him no note in the melody is allowed to go neglected, ill-mounted on common chords in the bass, or cheap-garbed in trite triads. Each tone is made to express something of its multitudinous possibilities. Through any geometrical point a countless number of lines can be drawn. This is almost the case with any note of a melody. It is the recognition and practice of this truth that gives the latter-day schools of music such a lushness and warmth of harmony. No one is a more earnest student of these effects than MacDowell."

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In the Spring Twilight

In the spring twilight, in the colored twilight

Whereto the latter primroses are stars, An early nightingale Letteth her love down the tender wind.

That thro' the eglantine In mixed delight the fragrant music of blowth

On to me, Where in the twilight, in the colored twilight,

I sit beside the thorn upon the hill, The mavis sings upon the old oak tree Sweet and strong.

Soft, sweet, and strong, And with his voice interpreteth the silence

Of the dim vale when Philomel is mute! . . .

—From "Balder," by Sydney Dobell.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1917

EDITORIALS

An Army for the Farms

It is evidently accepted as a settled thing that the United States, having entered the greatest war of modern times with a clear understanding and appreciation of the responsibilities involved in the act, is to proceed without an hour's unnecessary delay to raise two great armies, one for home defense, the other for service overseas. Preliminary steps to these ends are already being taken, and recruiting is going on throughout the states, territories and possessions of the Union. It has, however, become apparent within the last few hours, that a third, and a greater army than either of the others, must be enlisted immediately for work on the farms. The United States has money in plenty; it has munition matériel in plenty; it has men in plenty; but it is short, and is daily growing shorter, of food. Food is a first essential to the successful prosecution of the war. With all its resources and accumulated wealth in other forms, the United States cannot confidently undertake the task it has voluntarily set itself until it is assured that it can feed its own civil population, and its soldiers and its sailors, and also contribute largely toward the food supply of the civil populations and the soldiers and sailors of all the nations with which it is associated in the conflict.

The statement that a great shortage in the supply of foodstuffs is threatened is not based upon theory or unsubstantial presumption. Representatives of the largest produce market in the world are agreed upon that point. In the hope of checking the upward trend of prices, all speculative trading on the Chicago Board of Trade has ceased. The president of that institution has been persistent, lately, in declaring that, unless the United States Government takes control of the country's food supply, prices will become prohibitive to a large section of the population. J. Ogden Armour, head of the packing house which his father, Philip D. Armour, founded, who is engaged in world-wide traffic, and is familiar with food conditions in all corners of the globe, says, in an interview, that "the people of the United States are not awake to the seriousness of the situation they are facing." According to Mr. Armour, who is undoubtedly a high authority, the food shortage is universal. "The European production," he says, "is cut in half. Argentina has suffered loss. The question of food supply is the most pressing and important one before us. We have entered the war. Our first duty is to see that both our own people and our Allies have food. Government control will bring objections from firms whose profits will be cut, but the individual must suffer to benefit the mass."

David F. Houston, the United States Secretary of Agriculture, has emphasized the seriousness of the situation. Presidents of agricultural colleges, editors of agricultural newspapers, the National Agricultural Society, and specialists and experts in the food trade, are all agreed that nothing short of a great awakening of the people of the United States to the danger which menaces them can assure the Nation and its people, and other nations and their peoples, against disaster.

What is the remedy? Mr. Armour proposes Government control of all provisions, as has been advocated in these columns for some time past, and, in addition, a Federal guarantee to the farmers of \$1.50 a bushel for wheat, increased crops, meatless days, strict economy in all households, and the cultivation of every available acre.

Federal control of the food supply would carry everything else with it. It should be comprehensive enough to embrace control, not only over prices to be paid the producer, but over prices to be charged the consumer. It should insure the planting, the cultivation, and the gathering of the crops by a governmentally controlled force of workers. It should embrace the control of the railroads in the work of the movement and distribution of crops. It should eliminate the waste that too often characterizes and disgraces the existing method of carting, shipping, storing and retailing green vegetables and fruit. It should assure a continuous and plentiful supply of food to the hungry millions in the war zone, and it should operate so satisfactorily, from first to last, that the people of the United States will never again be willing to return to a system that enables the unscrupulous speculator and manipulator to prey upon the people. Above all, it should prohibit, at once, definitely, and decisively the waste of food products in the manufacture of drink.

The counsel which the people and the Government of the United States are receiving from those entirely competent to give advice on the crop and food supply question should be acted on by Congress immediately, for every hour of springtime is precious. If, in the Republic, millions shall be found ready to bear arms for duty at home or abroad, other millions should be found ready for the performance of more peaceful, but no less needful, duty on the farm. It should not be a matter of personal choice, but a matter of personal sacrifice for the general good.

Those who shall enlist for service in the grain and vegetable fields will be no less patriots than those who enlist for service on the battle fronts. Under a system of mobilization for farm duty, the man at the rear will, at last, have a share in the glory that rewards unselfed devotion to one's country and one's ideals.

The French Socialist

The change which the last two and a half years have brought about in the attitude and outlook of the French Socialists is frequently a matter of comment. Without losing sight of anything that is fundamental, according to the economic teaching of the most approved Socialists, such men as Gustave Hervé and Marcel Sembat are admitting the justice of a change of method, and are welcoming sentiments of cooperation between labor and

capital such as would have scandalized the exponents of the old approved schools.

The day when the Socialist felt bound to regard himself as a kind of Ishmael in society, declining to cooperate with those holding different political views, is past for the great mass of the Socialists in France. As M. Bracke declared, at the meeting of the National Council of the French Socialist Party held in Paris, recently, the French Socialist has given his whole-hearted support to the work of national defense since the beginning of the war, and will continue to do so as long as France is threatened in her independence and in her existence. To this end, he has not only advocated the fullest cooperation with the employer, but, in the matter of statesmanship, he has placed his services unreservedly at the disposal of his country.

All this has much more than a temporary significance. It is not a case simply of sinking difference in the presence of a common need, but represents a very decided and permanent change of heart. Make no mistake, declared Marcel Sembat, recently, in the course of an eloquent speech in favor of participation in the Government by members of the Socialist Party, we have come to the parting of the ways: if we were to rupture our close collaboration with the Government, not only should we give the world of labor the impression that we had ceased to support the defense of the country, but we should gradually be dragged into more and more violent opposition until we should at last find ourselves opposing, not the Government, but the country itself.

Marcel Sembat, it is true, fixed his own attention, and that of his audience, on the question of the Socialists' attitude towards the war, but indications are steadily accumulating which go to show that the French Socialist will not shrink from applying the lessons the war has taught him to solving the problems which confront him in times of peace. Already, not a few of these men are coming to see that remarks like that of M. Sembat are capable of the most general application; that uniting means standing; that dividing means falling; and that division breeds division, and leads, in the end, to an opposition not merely to authority, but to the highest interests of the country itself.

Cuba, Panama, Brazil, and So On

The currents of sympathy in certain of the southern republics of the Western Hemisphere, now flowing perceptibly, and with increasing volume and force, in the direction taken by the United States, should, it would seem, be measured with relation to their moral rather than their material influence. It may be that the declarations of Cuba and Panama in favor of the Allies will have little weight in the scale, but it is unquestionable that they will affect the balance in some degree, and it is indisputable that having them on the right side is very much better than finding them on the wrong. Brazil is of many times greater importance as a Nation than both of them combined. To the friendly attitude of that Republic may be largely attributed the failure of the pro-German influence to obtain more than a tentative promise of neutrality from Argentina.

A point to be remembered in relation to Brazil is that the plan or plot to Germanize the Republic took form in a period long anterior to the outbreak of the present war. Colonies of Germans, looking to present requirements of the German Government, were planted in South Brazil, as they were in Chile, when it was found that the millions of German immigrants poured into the United States were unable to affect, save in a very limited degree, the civilization already rooted, not only in the institutions of that Nation, but in the hearts of its people. Although hope of substituting the German for the English language was given up, finally, in the Middle Western States, in the '80s, there remained a belief in Berlin, fostered doubtless by Germans in the United States, with whom the wish was father to the thought, that in the event of a conflict such as that which Germany has had in view since the accession of the present Emperor, the Germanic influence would be powerful enough to sway the sentiment of the Republic.

That the hopes of Berlin were illusive, so far as the United States is concerned, is now common knowledge. The expectation of a German uprising in the United States failed as completely as the expectation of an effective Irish rebellion, a Canadian secession, or a Mexican invasion across the Rio Grande. Colonized Brazil also has proved a disappointment. And if Brazil could not be controlled, what, it may be asked, is to be expected in Chile, where the planting has been done with marks as well as with men? And if Chile fails to respond eventually, what ground will there be for hoping that the German bankers of Mexico City can dominate Carranza, or displace him with a dictator of their own choosing?

Manifestly, the plan, plot, and propaganda for the Germanization of the universe have gone awry.

One Phase of the Cotton Question

THERE is one phase of the cotton question in the United Kingdom which calls for careful attention, and is deserving of wide publicity, and that is the question of increasing the supply of raw cotton. The whole issue was recently placed before Mr. G. H. Roberts, M. P., as representing the Board of Trade, by a large and influential deputation from the British cotton trade. Briefly, the matters emphasized by the deputation were that it was essential for the future prosperity of the country, and also for the welfare of the Dominions, that cotton growing should be developed, as rapidly as possible, in all suitable parts of the Empire; that the authorized irrigation works for the development of the Gezira Plain, in Egypt, should be pushed on with the least possible delay; that immediate steps should be taken to improve the quality and to increase the quantity of Indian cotton, and that financial aid should be forthcoming from the Government to carry on the work of the British Cotton Growing Association.

The question is a highly technical one; but there are certain broad facts arising out of the existing cotton situation, the importance of which can be readily appre-

ciated by anyone. Out of the annual cotton crop of the world, which now ranges between 19,000,000 and 21,000,000 bales, the United States furnishes, on the average, about two-thirds. India is responsible for a further average amount of 3,500,000 bales, but nearly half of this is consumed in that country itself, and the remainder is not of sufficiently high quality to be available for most manufactures. Egypt produces 1,400,000 bales, and 1,000,000 more are gathered together from various parts of the world. It is seen, therefore, that by far the greater part of the world's cotton crop comes from one country, and is dependent, as Mr. Roberts expressed it, upon the "vagaries of cultivation and climate in one section of the world."

The aim of the deputation, in urging the encouragement of cotton growing "in all suitable parts of the Empire," had, therefore, no necessary connection with any scheme for making the Empire self-contained as regards its cotton supply. The increasing demand for raw cotton is calling for the steady expansion of the cotton-growing industry, and the wisdom of not having all the world's eggs in one basket, in this connection, is evident. Already the work accomplished by the British Cotton Growing Association, in encouraging the cotton-growing trade in Egypt, has been remarkable, and has resulted in a great access of prosperity to that country. The association has, however, as the deputation explained, reached the limit of its resources, hence the plea that its work might be carried on by the Government. It is welcome to find that the Government intends to give earnest consideration to the whole question at the earliest possible moment.

Richard Olney

FOR a quarter of a century following the outbreak of the Civil War in the United States, the presidency was held uninterruptedly by the Republican Party. Democrats of the convinced but unassertive type, through six national administrations, sought little in the way of higher political recognition, and were granted little. Most of those of that party who deserve distinction assumed and maintained a passive attitude toward affairs almost wholly in Republican hands under Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, and Arthur. There had been a few gleams of light for the Democracy in Johnson's time, but between a President strongly disposed to differ from the party which had elected him, on some very important points, and any serious concession of the Executive to the discredited minority party stood a solid phalanx of uncompromising radicals determined to withhold the olive branch and to stem all tendencies toward compromise and liberalism.

In that period Richard Olney, of Boston, was only one among many citizens of the Democratic persuasion, fitted by natural talent and training for leadership, who preferred to stick closely to their private tasks until the frothing waters had rushed by. Thus, content with such satisfaction as he derived from the attainment of eminence among his more intimate associates, Mr. Olney was practically unknown to the country when the Democratic President, Grover Cleveland, at the beginning of his second term, chose him for the Attorney-Generalship. He had, however, been for a generation a successful corporation lawyer, handling the more serious business of a number of the great rail transportation companies.

The long-expected recession in business, following the failure of the Barings in London, had resulted in a panic which closed banks in the United States and brought about the suspension or abandonment of many enterprises, involving severe losses at home and abroad. As the year 1893 advanced the "hard times" spread. Then two dramatic factors were projected into the situation, both of which had to be recognized and dealt with eventually by Federal authority. The first was "General" Coxey and his "army"; the second was the aggressive Social-Democratic leader, Eugene Victor Debs. "General" Coxey led his "army" out of the Middle West and on to Washington, its objective being the National Capitol, and its motive the awakening of the country to a clearer realization of the condition, the wrongs and the rights of the toiler. The issue raised by this ebullition was purely social, but extremely delicate, in that to permit its indefinite continuance and growth, or to check it prematurely or with unnecessary harshness, might involve consequences equally serious. The Government, under Attorney-General Olney's advice, adopted a procedure which resulted in the dispersal of the army under conditions satisfying alike to sympathizers with labor and to pronounced upholders of law and order.

The Pullman works strike of 1894, in Chicago, next called for a display of Richard Olney's talents. President Cleveland, despite the protests of the Governor of Illinois, John P. Altgeld, a man of extremely radical views, had ordered Federal military intervention; there were casualties; Mr. Debs was arrested; the labor unions and the socialists were equally indignant; the complications were numerous; tens of thousands of unemployed men were all but reckless; capital was obdurate; some man who could grasp the situation in its larger aspects was needed. He appeared in the person of Richard Olney, under whose counsel President Cleveland proceeded to pour oil upon the troubled waters. Eugene Victor Debs went to jail for awhile, but the settlement of strikes by the employment of military force received a blow from which it had not recovered when Congress passed the Adamson Bill early last fall.

Richard Olney's genius for handling a big question in a big way came into requisition in international affairs when the Venezuelan controversy with Great Britain arose. By this time he had become Secretary of State, and in the conduct of the diplomatic correspondence over the Monroe Doctrine, and its application to this particular case, he was the first among American State Secretaries to throw traditional diplomatic circumlocution to the winds and bring the question to a direct issue. While this caused some heat for a time, it resulted in establishing between the United States and Great Britain a clearer understanding with regard to the Monroe Doctrine than had ever before existed. It came very near bringing on, at the beginning, a break in relationship, if appearances

might be trusted; but, as a matter of fact, it secured a renewal of peace between the two nations upon a basis which has made them friends to this day.

The United States did not have so large a share of Richard Olney's time and talents, either before Mr. Cleveland's second term or since, as would have been good for it. Although offered an ambassadorial appointment to Great Britain, and another high post of honor at home, by President Wilson, he declined to reenter public life. The interval between Democratic administrations had been too long to enlist his service with anything bordering upon continuity, but his interest in the Nation's welfare never flagged.

Notes and Comments

ONE of the bright spots in the war is the benevolent work which has been carried on by Switzerland, often in the face of the most serious difficulties, during the last two and a half years. Whether it was in the work of facilitating the return of belligerent citizens out of an enemy country to their own or setting up clearing houses for prisoners' letters, or helping in many other ways, Switzerland has shown herself eager to do her utmost to ease the burden of war for her neighbors. The latest statement of the Swiss Federal Council shows that no fewer than 28,660 temporarily incapacitated prisoners are being cared for by the little Republic at the present moment. The world will not be unmindful of all this in the future.

AMONG railway travelers in the United States certain customs have gradually grown up which might have interest for the student. For example, many men and women, at a railway station, will ask anybody, in the waiting room or on the platform, about the running of trains, before inquiring of the station agent. In like manner, if a train stops en route, for any unaccountable reason, the passengers are apt to evade rather than seek the conductor, when looking for the reason. It has been observed that the more experienced travelers are, the less inclined are they to ask a railroad employee if he can tell them anything.

THERE is a particular interest attaching, at the present juncture, to the motion recently adopted by the Half-Time Council at Manchester, England. The council urged upon the president of the Board of Education the positive necessity of raising the age of exemption from school attendance to not less than fourteen years, "in the interests of the children and for the welfare of the State." So is a realization of the fundamental importance of education winning its way. In the early days of the war, there was a tendency, in certain quarters, to regard education as a "luxury of peace," and to advocate vigorous "economies" in regard to it. The tendency now is all in the other direction, and education is coming to be seen for what it is, one of the greatest of the world's needs.

MANY thousands of people outside of Southern Missouri, Northern Arkansas, and Oklahoma are deeply interested in the construction of the "Ozark Trail," which is designed to admit the automobile tourist to some of the wildest and most picturesque districts in America, and this fact alone should lead the states chiefly concerned to complete the project quickly. The Ozark region is not known as it should be, because most of it is removed from the railroads, and is inaccessible to horse-drawn vehicles.

THE disappearance of the news bill from the streets of London, and of the other great towns in England, is indeed a sign of the times. Bagdad fallen, and no bill in Fleet Street to announce it, must have been a strange reflection to thousands, as they hurried east or hurried west along the historic pavements. No bills fluttering in the wind at the entrances to the Underground, no bills held down by stones, and watered to keep them flat by small boys out of a communal watering pot at Piccadilly Circus. No bills at the Law Courts, no bills outside Groom's Coffee House, no bills "nowhere."

ONE after another the disguises and subterfuges under which liquor has been masquerading are being stripped off, and the worthlessness of alcohol as a stimulant is again and again emphatically recorded. The authority, most lately heard from is Dr. J. P. Blake, of the Harvard Medical School, who, in a recent lecture, said "Alcohol is a good thing to let absolutely alone, and should never be used as a stimulant. It is worthless, inwardly, and outwardly."

THERE are always to be found people for whom the most recondite flights of the statistician have a peculiar fascination. Had William Rufus invested a penny at 5 per cent compound interest, how much would it amount to at the present day? The savings effected by the institution of summer time afford a wonderful field for such researches. How much coal has been saved, how much labor, how much train space, how much boat space? What is the saving in terms of trainloads and boatloads, and what is the length of time which the artificial light saved would serve to light this city or that city? Thus, to take only one out of many instances, a certain authority has estimated that the saving in illuminating oils, in 4½ months of summer time, amounted approximately to 11,500 tons, or "two journeys by an oil tanker occupying four months."

THE legal age of women in most of the states of the American Union is 18. It was so in Kansas until recently, when it was raised by the Legislature to 21. As such laws are not retroactive, women who acquired property rights in Kansas when they were between the ages of 18 and 21 will not be affected. But the circumstance calls attention once more to the pressing necessity of unifying the varying and sometimes conflicting laws of the forty-eight states.